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Leslie's

THE PEOPLE'S WEEKLY



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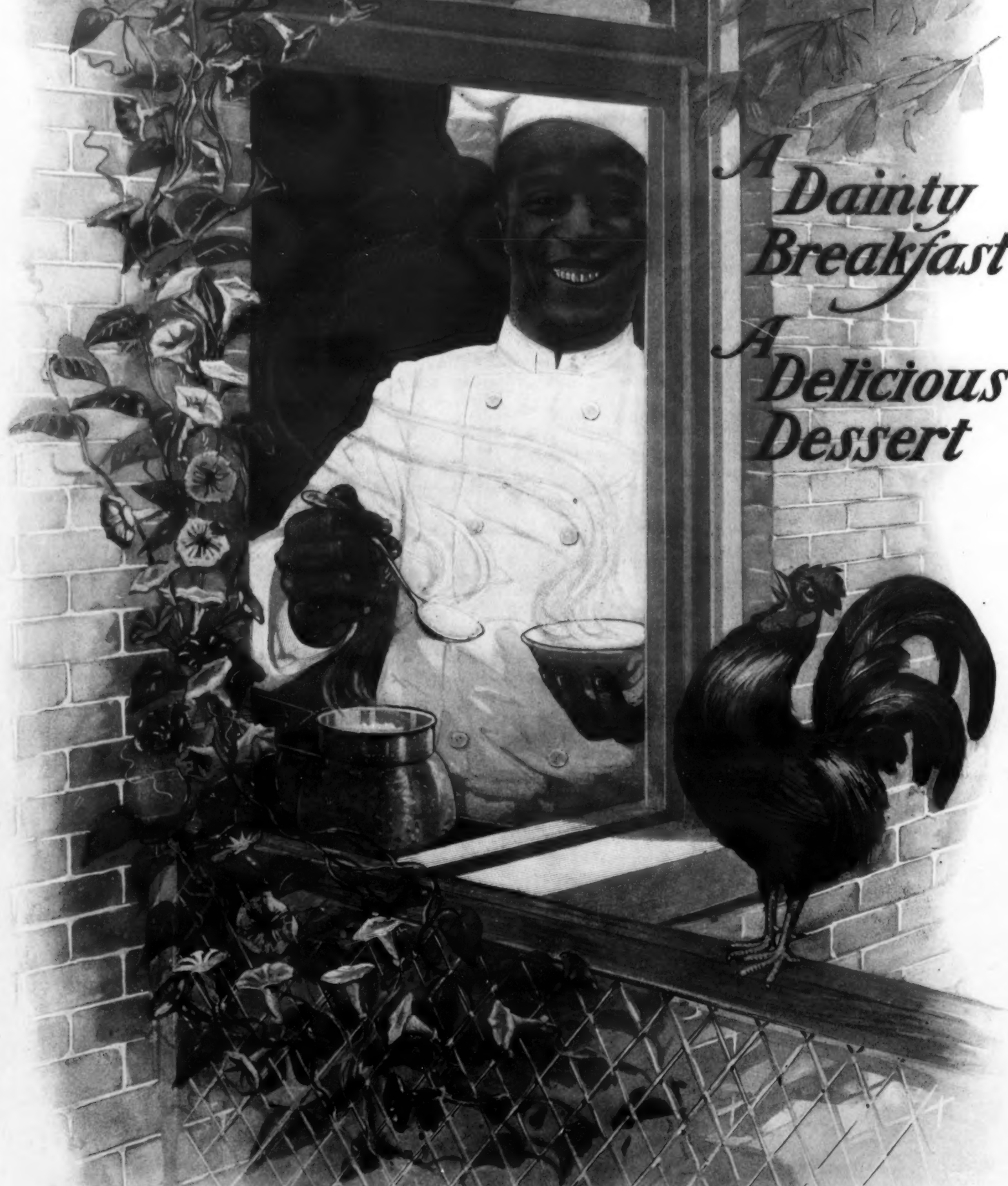
THE CANADIAN NEWSPAPER PRESS

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Dessert*

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Ar. Chicago - - - 8.55 A.M.

RETURNING

Lv. Chicago - - - 2.45 P.M.
Ar. New York - - - 9.40 A.M.

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Advertising of Advertising—

See page 91 in this issue for talk number 30.

Allan C. Hoffman

Leslie's

THE PEOPLE'S WEEKLY

THE OLDEST ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY
NEWSPAPER IN THE UNITED STATES
ALL THE NEWS IN PICTURES

"In God We Trust."

CXV. Thursday, July 25, 1912 No. 2968

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Some of Next Week's Features

Dated August 1, 1912

The issue of LESLIE'S WEEKLY for August 1st will present the following among other attractive contributions:

IN THE POLITICAL TRENCHES OF 1912, by Robert D. Heint, Washington correspondent for Leslie's Weekly, setting forth the claims and the prospects of the leading candidates for President of the United States. It shows a somewhat confused and uncertain outlook, with the possibility of no candidate receiving the required majority of the electoral votes.

THE OLD FAN SAYS: Another article in the Ed A. Goewey series of comments on the baseball situation, which are so racy and original that every lover of the national game throughout the country is reading them with deep interest.

A TURN IN FINANCE, by Edith Botsford, one of the most entertaining and unusual bits of fiction that have appeared in the pages of LESLIE'S. The story fully sustains LESLIE'S reputation of supplying its readers with the best in fiction.

A WONDERFUL TOWN OF PROSPEROUS TOILERS, by Edward M. Thierry, an account of affairs in the model industrial town of Vandergrift, Pa., where many workingmen are employed at good wages under satisfactory conditions, and are living well and saving money.

The number will also contain many news and other illustrations.

In answering advertisements please mention "Leslie's Weekly."

Tools 100% Efficient in quality of work and long service



KEEN KUTTER Tools

not only excel in quality of material and making, but they are 100 per cent. efficient, because they have a scientifically based "hang" that puts them entirely in a class by themselves. The creation of this "hang" is the highest development of the art of fitting the tool to the man—an art upon which their efficiency largely rests.

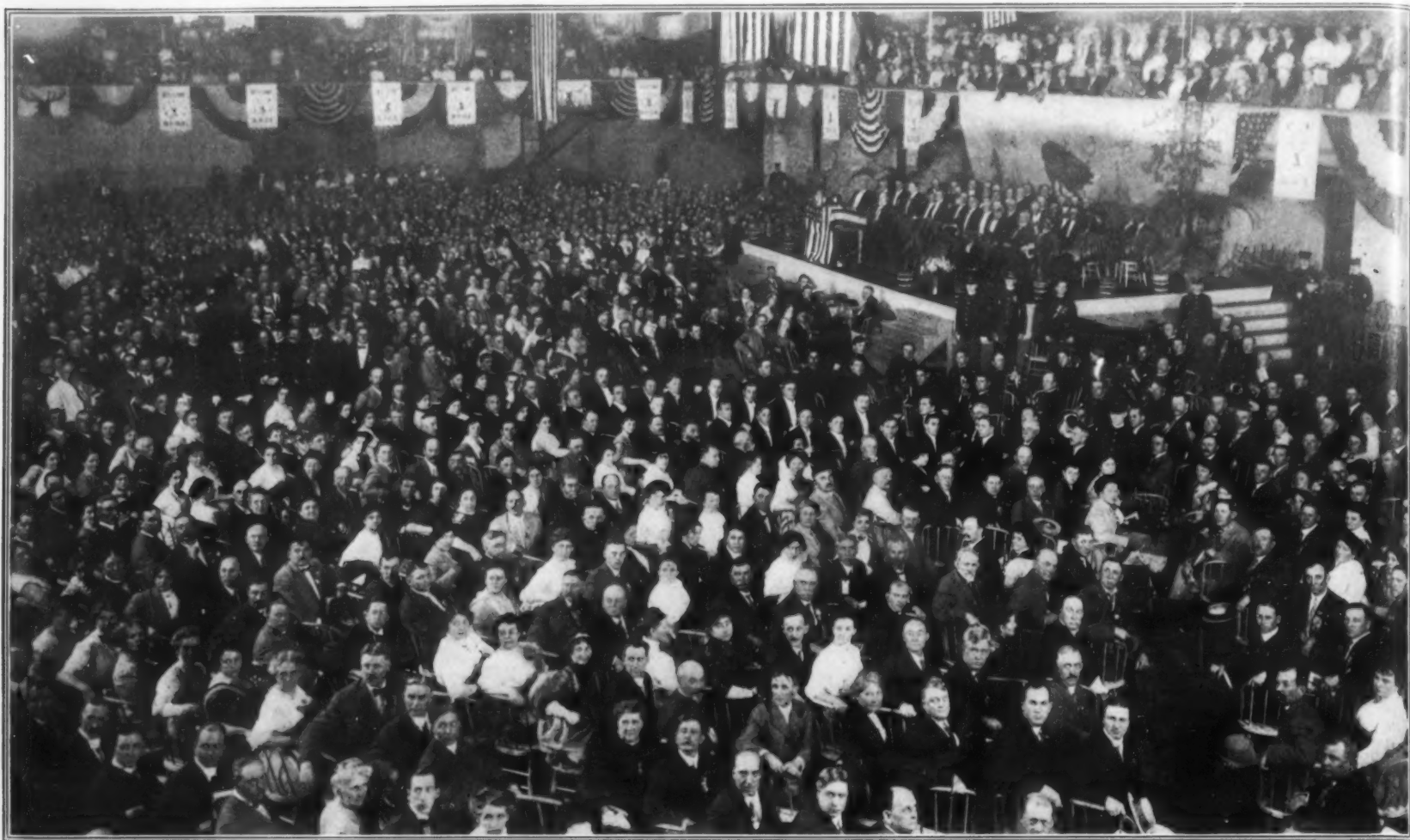
The use of Keen Kutter tools shows a harmony between tool and user that greatly increases the worker's efficiency—through reducing the amount of energy expended in simple guidance and by more ready responsiveness to the worker's natural muscular actions. That is why Keen Kutter tools work faster, cleaner and with least fatigue to the user.

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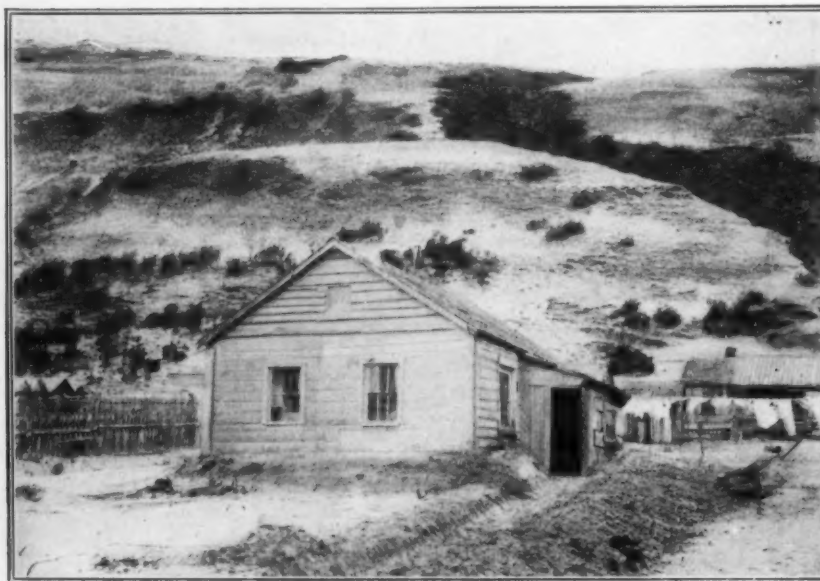
CHISEL No K8B Price \$0.50 to \$0.90
BIT BRACE No K8B Price \$1.50
PLANE No K84 Price \$1.75

Pictorial Report of Important Happenings



RICHEST ORDER IN AMERICA IN CONVENTION ASSEMBLED.

Grand Lodge of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks in recent session at Portland, Oregon, with representatives present from all parts of the country. The grand secretary's annual report stated that the total value of property owned by the subordinate lodges on March 31st last was \$20,391,832.45, which, it is claimed, makes the order the wealthiest in the western hemisphere. Portland Lodge, No. 142, is the richest with assets of \$345,684.01, New York being second with \$335,700.49. There are twenty-one lodges in the order whose assets exceed \$100,000. The grand lodge elected Thomas B. Mills of Superior, Wis., as Grand Exalted Ruler, and Dr. C. Ward of Pasadena, Cal., Grand Loyal Knight. Edward Leach of New York was re-elected treasurer. The city was decorated in honor of the convention, and the delegates found the occasion most enjoyable.



ALASKA'S REMARKABLE VOLCANIC ERUPTION.

Garden on the island of Kodiak covered with volcanic ash, sixteen inches deep, thrown out from the volcano of Katmai, situated on the Alaska peninsula. The fall of ash and sand from this mountain took a V-shape southwest, and its path was forty miles wide on the west side of Kodiak and Adognak Islands, and fifty miles on their east side. Around the town of Kodiak the volcanic substance drifted from four to eight feet deep. All about the houses were piles of ashes, reaching the eaves in some instances. It is estimated that 7,000,000,000 tons of ashes and sand fell within the radius of 500 square miles. Nearly all the wild life in the V-shaped zone was killed, but men and domestic animals suffered little.



A LAND COVERED WITH ASHES.

View of the town of Kodiak and its vicinity after the eruption of Katmai. The roofs, the streets and the gardens were covered with ashes ten to sixteen inches deep, and the outside country was dusted over in similar fashion. The ashes destroyed vegetation for the time being, but it is conjectured that eventually they will prove a valuable fertilizer and that the ground will hereafter yield better crops. Owing to the destruction of vegetable growths the inhabitants and their domestic animals will require subsistence from the outside for a long time to come. The government and private citizens in Alaska took immediate measures for the relief of the sufferers from the eruption.



THE TERRIBLE TORNADO IN THE CANADIAN NORTHWEST.

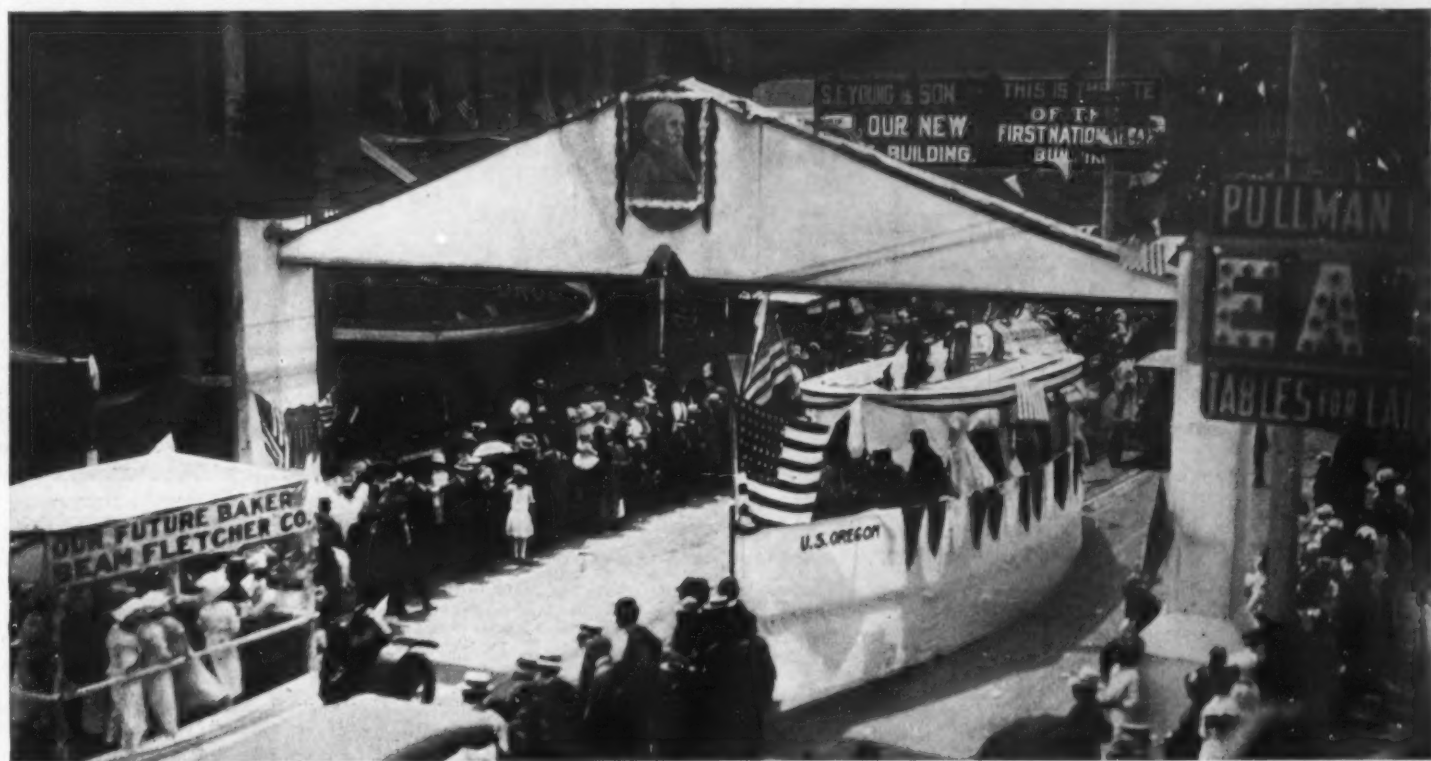
Scene of destruction and ruin in Victoria Square, at Regina, Saskatchewan, through whose business and residential districts a fierce storm lately swept, destroying hundreds of buildings and causing a loss of fifty lives, and of \$10,000,000 worth of property. Many persons were injured. Right to left, the public library, the Y. M. C. A. building and the Methodist church.



FREAKISH WORK OF THE REGINA TORNADO.

Several large and substantial buildings were more or less damaged by the furious storm, while other structures nearby were almost completely swept away. Buildings a block from the storm's path were damaged only slightly. Sailing vessels were picked out of the water and strewn over the southern part of the city. A large grain elevator was carried bodily fifty feet.

ROOSEVELT of the says th "crooked pol classes." Th ment on non- The call add lation to fav and secure " prosperity." The busine are honest. to every one sane asylums not the offspr asylums. Th honest and ju the world. A new par If there is n new party th in the call fo is still-born. the granger, parties. It w eral party, in ward as its ignominious d tion. Colonel R States for sev day had such as he enjoyed had the conf people. They They listened sympathy wit seven years government o We submit velt and to th seven years, and with the Colonel Roos which his ne how long wo he were re-ela Would it t



HONORING THE ENTERPRISE OF A FAMOUS RAILROAD MAGNATE.

Welcome arch at Albany, Oregon, bearing the portrait of James J. Hill, of the Great Northern Railway Company, which adorned one of the street corners when Albany and the Willamette Valley celebrated the extension from Salem, the State's capital, of the Oregon electric railway, one of the Hill lines in Oregon. It was through the initiative of Mr. Hill that this new service was inaugurated. The picture shows floats in the grand parade which was one feature of the celebration. The city was beautifully decorated and arches and pillars were erected on every street corner, the main arch being dedicated to Mr. Hill. The celebration was participated in by 15,000 persons. The electric line will enable Willamette Valley farmers to ship their products to Portland several times daily. Portland business men foresee a great increase in trade as the result of the extension of the electric line.

EDITORIAL

Is Roosevelt Right?

ROOSEVELT'S new party marks the culmination of the country's unrest. The new party call says that the old parties are in the hands of "crooked political bosses" and of "the privileged classes." Therefore, a National Progressive Movement on non-sectional lines is imperatively needed. The call adds that the new party will support legislation to favor honest business, promote prosperity and secure "a better and more equitable diffusion of prosperity."

The business men of this country as a general thing are honest. If there are exceptions, they apply to every one else. The jails, the poorhouses, the insane asylums are not filled with business men. It is not the offspring of business men that fill our orphan asylums. The American business man is as square, honest and just as the business man of any part of the world.

A new party must have some reason for its birth. If there is no better reason for Colonel Roosevelt's new party than that so indefinitely and loosely stated in the call for his national convention, then the party is still-born. It will join the list of the free silver, the granger, the Populist and the "rag money" parties. It will suffer the fate of the so-called Liberal party, in the movement which put Greeley forward as its candidate and subjected him to such ignominious defeat that he died of grief and humiliation.

Colonel Roosevelt was President of the United States for seven years. No other President in our day had such complete control of the executive power as he enjoyed for nearly two presidential terms. He had the confidence and support of the American people. They believed in him. They trusted in him. They listened to him. He had a Congress fully in sympathy with him and with his purposes. Thus for seven years he was the controlling influence in the government of the United States.

We submit one simple question to Colonel Roosevelt and to the American people. That is this: If in seven years, with Congress in sympathy with him and with the people thoroughly devoted to him, Colonel Roosevelt could not secure the legislation which his new party's call so superficially outlines, how long would it take him to complete the task if he were re-elected?

Would it take one term, two terms or all his life?

Taft Was Honestly Nominated.

THE TRUTH should be plainly told: Colonel Roosevelt's assertion that "eighty or ninety delegates" were stolen from him at Chicago, and that thus he was defrauded out of the nomination, is not the fact. Nearly all his 254 contests were based on such trivial grounds that many of his own friends in the National Committee voted against them! On most of the contests there was a unanimous vote of the committee in favor of seating the Taft delegates. If all the delegates had been given to Roosevelt whom all his friends on the National Committee voted to give him, he would still have been short of the 540 necessary to nominate. On the only ballot taken Taft had 561 votes, or 21 more than a majority. On that ballot Roosevelt had 107, while 344 delegates, all of them in favor of Roosevelt, declined to vote. This placed the colonel's strength at 451, or 89 short of the number necessary to nominate. Six delegates were absent on that roll call. Even if we hand these six over to him he would still have been 83 short of a majority. Of the remaining delegates, 41 voted for La Follette, 17 for Cummins and two for Hughes. This is the plain truth.

The Roosevelt contests which had color of justification were those of Arizona, California and Washington. If all the delegates involved in those had been awarded to him he would still have lacked many votes of the number necessary to nominate. The California case, involving two delegates, was the only one which impressed the convention. Even in this instance the convention had good grounds for deciding against Roosevelt. He had a large majority in California in the presidential preference primary, and that law thus gave all the district delegates as well as the delegates-at-large to him. One of the districts, however, was carried by Taft. The two delegates from that district were claimed by Taft. The National Committee and the Credentials Committee sustained him in that claim and so did the convention. So Roosevelt got all the votes from California but two.

Here are the reasons why these two delegates were given to Taft. The call for the national convention declared specifically that district delegates were to represent the will of the Republican voters in the districts, and the call was issued before California enacted its presidential preference primary. That law would, in that State, re-establish the unit rule, which became so odious that the Republican National Convention of 1876 decided against it, and the Republican National Convention of 1880 abolished it permanently.

Thus we see that California's preference primary act not only violated the terms of the call for the convention issued before the primary was passed, but it also assailed a law of the Republican party which had been in force for thirty-two years. The unit

rule which California had aimed to re-enact had become so repugnant to American ideas of fairness that the Democratic National Convention of 1912 abrogated it specifically, except where it may be made mandatory by State law. A practice of the Democratic party which was almost as old as the national delegate convention system has thus been dropped.

A calm look over the field will convince Colonel Roosevelt that the decisions of the National Committee in 1912 were scrupulously fair. Of the 223 contests put up by the "allies" in 1908 against the colonel's candidate, Mr. Taft, in that year, all were decided in favor of Roosevelt's candidate. On the other hand, twenty of the delegates which Mr. Taft claimed in 1912 were awarded to the colonel. As a good Republican, indebted to his party for all the public posts he has ever held, Colonel Roosevelt's duty is to support the honestly selected Republican candidates, and to use all his great talents and influence in favor of that candidate's election, just as he did in 1884 for Blaine, whose nomination he had opposed as bitterly as he opposed Taft's renomination.

An Uncalled-for Insult.

REPRESENTATIVE MARTIN has introduced in the House a resolution which is an insult to the memory of our Presidents who have passed away, including Garfield, Cleveland and McKinley. The resolution calls on the President for information regarding the corporate connection of all Federal judges appointed during the last thirty years, together with a list of applicants for judicial office who failed of appointment because of corporate affiliations. Mr. Martin also wants a complete record of all names considered for nomination, all objections made to these various candidates and the names of all corporations by whom appointees to the bench were employed before their appointment.

Mr. Martin is asking for more information than the President or any one else would be able to give him; and if he had it all, there is no good use that he could make of it. It may be true, as Representative Martin charges, that the "bulk of those appointed to the bench graduated from corporation law offices," but it is a testimony to a lawyer's ability to have such a record. Corporations have to have as their legal advisers those who are thoroughly trained in their profession and who supplement this with a large degree of natural talent. A little lawyer would not be equal to the big problems of corporation practice, and a little lawyer should not be appointed to the bench. If our judges have "graduated from corporation law offices," it is quite as true, likewise, that our most famous trust-busters and government trust prosecutors got their training from the same quarter.

The suggestion that our Presidents for the past



A PRESIDENTIAL CANDIDATE AT A CORNERSTONE LAYING.

Governor Woodrow Wilson of New Jersey, Democratic nominee for President, delivering an address at Atlantic City, N. J., where he laid the cornerstone of the new Young Men's Christian Association building. Over 5,000 persons were present at the ceremony. In the course of his remarks Governor Wilson referred to the recent municipal scandal, and said there was not a community which had a better opportunity for a life made splendid by everything fine than Atlantic City had, and he rejoiced in the process of moralization which had been showing itself in Atlantic City, with the opinion of Atlantic City behind it. John Wanamaker, the eminent merchant, also spoke.

thirty years have sold themselves to the corporations in the matter of judicial appointments is unworthy a member of Congress.

Are We Money Mad?

WE HAVE had the charge of "money madness" hurled at us so often that it has lost some of its effect. The article by the well-known French writer, Urbain Gohier, on "Making Money," in *Le Journal*, is remarkable mainly for the curious ideas concerning our country. According to this French view, the typical Yankee doesn't mind losing his money, for the simple reason that he will then have the pleasure of making it over again, and he has no pleasure but money making.

M. Gohier has heard, too, of dinners "where guests sit at the table with monkeys, dogs and pigs," and of "women, with sixty automobiles at their disposal, who change their costumes and redress their hair four or six times a day, with the help of twenty maids." Were this a true picture of the people of this country, or even of the rich, we might be disturbed by our French critic. It is true that money is much sought by the people of the United States, for the reason there is more opportunity here to acquire wealth than in any other quarter of the globe. Europe sends her inhabitants to us by the millions, knowing they will find opportunity here as nowhere else.

If we are money mad, it should also be borne in mind that many of our wealthy people are just as mad in giving away their money. We lead the world in beneficence. Our defects may be due to the lack of "five hundred years of culture," but does it not occur to our critic that the defects and vices of his own people are the more glaring since they have enjoyed the half millennium of culture upon which we are just entering?

A Monument to Miss Quimby.

A NUMBER of readers who enjoyed the contributions to our columns of the late Harriet Quimby have written to ask if they could not contribute to a fund with which to erect a monument to her memory. We are advised that members of the aero clubs in the country have contemplated the raising of a fund for an appropriate monument to mark the resting place in Woodlawn Cemetery, New York, of the first American woman to receive a pilot's license to fly and the first woman in the world to fly across the English Channel. Undoubtedly this movement will materialize shortly. Meanwhile the friends of Miss Quimby who desire to contribute to the monument fund can do so by remitting to the editor of *LESLIE'S WEEKLY*, 225 Fifth Avenue, New York.

A Favor for Travelers.

CUSTOMS! The returning tourist cannot, even with the widest application of the \$100 exemption, bring in very many luxuries. The exemption, according to the present law, applies only to one's wearing apparel and articles distinctly for the traveler's personal use. A bill now pending in Congress, which has received the approval of Secretary of the Treasury MacVeagh, would widen the \$100 privilege to include souvenirs and curios intended as presents. This marks a sensible return to a former regulation. The limit of \$100 is so small that it might well include anything the traveler wishes to bring back with him.

The revenue derived from the present regulation has been insignificant, while its enforcement has been a petty annoyance to thousands of tourists.

The Plain Truth.

DRINK! Is it possible that forty persons were killed and sixty desperately injured by the accident on the Lackawanna Railroad because an engineer drank too much on the Fourth of July? The testimony to that effect, at the coroner's inquest, seems almost incredible. The Lackawanna has gone along for nearly half a century without a fatality. Its management has been conceded to be the most conservative, and its equipment included every device for the safety of its passengers. All safety devices on any railroad or in any factory or private home would be of no avail if at the throttle of the engine of the establishment were the trembling hand of a man addicted to drink. We need not dwell on the moral lesson!

TRIFLES! Trifles make up the world's progress. Little drops of water, as every school boy knows, make the mighty ocean. The greatest fortunes have been founded on little things. In Troy recently a man eminent not only for his wealth, but for his high character and generous impulses, was laid away to rest. The basis of his great fortune was a linen collar. Wherever civilization exists the collars made by the firm of which George B. Cluett was one of the founders are sold. The life of George B. Cluett as recited by the newspapers of his native city, Troy, N. Y., which took such great pride in his achievements and which profited so greatly by the enormous collar and allied industries which had been developed in that section, presents an inspiration to every young man in the country to fix his ambition high and to base it on character, industry and the love of God and man.

HILLES! President Taft has been unfortunate in some of his advisors. He has trusted friends who proved unworthy of trust. He has listened to them and been betrayed. But one man whose counsel and advice have always been faithful and true is Charles D. Hilles, his secretary. The selection of Mr. Hilles to the chairmanship of the Republican National Committee was naturally anticipated. That he appreciates the gravity of the situation and realizes that the real issue before the people, on which Taft must win his battle if he wins at all, is the prosperity of the country, is evidenced by the public statement Chairman Hilles promptly sent out immediately after his selection. Mr. Hilles has tact, judgment, industry and a sense of loyalty that has won the admiration of all his friends. His selection starts the Taft campaign most auspiciously—almost hopefully.

UNFAIR! Champ Clark may lay his defeat to the obsolete rule requiring two-thirds majority to elect quite as much as to the unwarranted attack of William Jennings Bryan. His friends gave him 200,000 majority in the States where Woodrow Wilson and Mr. Clark competed in the primaries and caused him to lead on thirty ballots in the convention, in nine of which he had a clear majority. It is a fact that so certain was Governor Wilson of Speaker Clark's victory that the former called up his manager at Baltimore and asked that the Wilson delegates be

released to Clark. For a while it looked as if neither Wilson nor Clark could be nominated. The Democratic factions were in the same position as the Taft contingent at the Chicago convention. The President's managers were willing to allow their votes to go to a compromise candidate, but they declined to release their delegates for fear that Roosevelt would get them. There was not a man, the Clark side believed, who was strong enough to hold the votes except the Speaker himself. Bryan's flare-up finished the contest. The delegates acted as best they could under the unusual circumstances. Governor Wilson, in reality the party's second choice, took the lead over the man who had made the hardest fight in the campaign and who, under Republican National Convention rules, had won.

CHINA! Cash rules the world. It controls the world's currents of trade. Cash gave England its great prestige. Cash has brought Germany and France to the front rank as commercial nations. We have such an enormous population that it is only of late that foreign loans have been made by us. We needed our cash at home. As our natural wealth has developed and resources increased, we have had something to spare. When the new Republic of China sought a loan of \$300,000,000 all the great nations hastened to extend their aid, stipulating that they were to have commercial advantages in China in return. The United States, eager for its part of this trade, hastened to be represented. It was an American, Henry P. Davison, one of the wide-awake partners of J. P. Morgan & Co., who presided at the conferences and saw to it that the United States was assured of its opportunity to join in making the Chinese loan and in securing our share of the enormous trade which China, with its population of 400,000,000, is expected to open to the world. This is what the despised Wall Street bankers are doing—making a market for the products of the American factory and farm.

WONDERFUL! Never before was there such an age as this. There is no country in the world where people read periodicals as generally as they do in the United States. Despite the croakers, there is no other country in the world where men with brains can make money as fast as they can right here at home. These thoughts are impressed upon us by a little page we find in an interesting booklet called "Kellogg's Square Dealer." It gives a list of twenty-six publications, including *Judge* and *LESLIE'S*, in which Kellogg's Toasted Corn Flakes are to be advertised in July, and says that in this single month, through these selected mediums, the announcement of the firm will reach approximately 70,000,000 persons. What a vast army of readers to which to present the merits of a popular product! Is it surprising that fortunes have been made, again and again and in an incredibly short time, by those who have had things the people wanted and who have found the easiest way to reach the people, through the columns of popular publications? The late Philip D. Armour, commenting upon the enormous expansion of the packing business, remarked to the writer, "You can make a fortune surely and quickly, if you will only put up something that all the people want and let them know where they can get it at a reasonable price." The enormous fortune Mr. Armour left was attributed to his business sagacity. He knew how and where to advertise. There are others.

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The Camera's Record of Recent Events



FATAL TROLLEY CAR COLLISION IN THE WEST.

Terrific crash between two interurban cars on the traction line between Marion, Indiana, and Goldthwait Park on a recent Sunday. Three persons were killed, and thirty-three were injured, three very seriously. The cars were going at great speed, and the accident was due to the fact that a third car which was taking a switch obscured the view of the motorman of the two ill-fated approaching cars.



ONLY DAILY IN THE WORLD PRINTED ON A TRAIN.

Staff of the "The Seven States Sun," a bright little newspaper printed daily on the special boosters' train of the Northwest Development League which met this year in Seattle, Washington. Left to right: A. P. Sampson, copy boy; Hoke Smith, editor; Otto Albrecht, foreman of composing room; Heinie Mitchell, reporter, and Jed Amend, foreman. The train ran from St. Paul to Seattle, and carried many notables. It was under the direction of Louis W. Hill, of the Great Northern Railroad.



THE PENSION OFFICE SWAMPED WITH PENSION APPLICATIONS.

Pension Commissioner Davenport (at left) and his corps of executive assistants, who had to give up routine work to look after 25,000 letters with which the bureau was deluged, on account of the new law granting thirty dollars a month to applicants unfit for labor as the result of wounds incurred in the military service.



A FLOOD OF PENSION LETTERS.

The force of clerks in the pension office at Washington who were overwhelmed with work on account of the large number of pension applications sent in under the new law. The total number of these applications may reach 50,000. The mail was delivered to the pension office by truck loads. Half the office force had to suspend routine work to time-stamp mail.

The Most Dramatic Trial in History

AFTER the most dramatic trial in history, the members of the Camorra society who had been on trial at Viterbo, Italy, for nearly two years, on the charge of murdering Gennaro Cuocolo and his wife in 1906, were lately found guilty in varying degrees. Eight prisoners, including Alfano, the alleged leader, were sentenced to thirty years in prison and to ten years' police surveillance. Another was sentenced to ten years and six months in prison and ten years' surveillance, still another to ten years' and three years' surveillance, Father Vitozzi to seven years in prison and two years' surveillance, and the rest to five years in prison and five years' surveillance. The Camorra was branded as a band of assassins. When the verdict was announced Di Marinis cut his throat with a piece of glass and the other prisoners screamed and shouted imprecations. Father Vitozzi knelt, weeping and praying.

The verdict is generally regarded as a vindication of Italy's reputation as a land upholding the law, and it is expected to prove a death blow to the society, which has been charged with numerous grave crimes. It was in fighting criminals of this class that Lieutenant Petrosino, the New York detective, was assassinated in Sicily four years ago, and many of the kidnapping cases and bomb outrages in New York City have been ascribed to this band.

When this remarkable case opened in March, 1911, forty-one Camorristi in all were placed on

trial. Most of them were confined in a steel cage in the court room, the leader of the band, a priest, and the only woman member of it occupying seats in open court, and Gennaro Abbatemaggio, who turned State's evidence, being protected in a small cage. In the course of the trial twenty-one prisoners who were accused of criminal conspiracy were released, as they had already served the maximum penalty which could

be imposed upon them. Two of the prisoners died and at the close only fourteen remained in the big cage.

The court room was once a church. The president of the court was Cavaliere Bianchi, a learned jurist, who conducted the proceedings firmly and calmly. Eight hundred and sixty witnesses were examined, 600 being called by the prosecution, 100 by the defense and 160 by Judge Bianchi for additional evidence. The defendants were represented by forty-one lawyers, many of them prominent men. Eighteen sessions of the court were occupied in the examination by Captain Fabroni, of the Carabinieri, under whose direction the evidence against the prisoners was collected. Abbatemaggio's testimony finally led to the conviction of the prisoners. Captain Fabroni gave remarkable testimony as to the activities of the secret society and roused the accused into paroxysms of fury.

The murder of Cuocolo and wife was declared by witnesses to be due to a factional fight in the Camorra. The prisoners in their cage often raged like beasts at witnesses whose testimony was damaging to them, swearing, spitting, reviling and tearing their hair and clothing in mad frenzy. These interruptions were of daily occurrence and sometimes forced the court to adjourn. The testimony showed the Camorra to be a secret society like the Black Hand. The prisoners included several men of prominence and the proceedings interested all Italy. The trial cost \$300,000. The prisoners appealed to a higher court.



The accused members of the Camorra society in their cage in the court room at Viterbo, Italy. Seated in front of the cage were the priest, Ciro Vitozzi; Maria Stendardo, the one woman on trial, and Enrico Alfano, the reputed leader. In the small cage at the right, to protect him from Camorra sympathizers, was placed Gennaro Abbatemaggio, the informer.

A Builder of Empire

By JAMES OLIVER CURWOOD

VERY FEW dyed-in-the-wool morals are romantic. But now and then one comes upon a bit of real romance that points a moral.

This is one of them. It is a true story—a cross-section taken out of a real life—the story of a boy, who, many years ago, wanted to be a king, and who, many years later, when kingship was offered him, actually hesitated about accepting it, saying that after so many years of fighting for the main chance he felt as though it was time to rest. But he accepted, and is to-day the head of two of the greatest railway systems in the world. This man, whose first "castles in Spain" were built when he was nothing more than a railway clerk, is Edson J. Chamberlin, president of the Grand Trunk and Grand Trunk Pacific Railways, successor to Charles M. Hays, who went down with the ill-fated *Titanic*.

Mr. Chamberlin is at once the admiration and the despair of newspaper reporters and special reviewers. In the United States, as well as in Canada and Great Britain, he is recognized as the most important individual factor in the railroad history of the day. He has not only begun where Charles M. Hays left off, for as general manager and first vice-president he has long been "that other working half" in the vast railroad and empire building operations across the border. For several reasons the eyes of the financial world were upon Mr. Hays when he left London on board the *Titanic*. Mr. Hays carried with him tremendously important plans, approved by the board of directors, among which were those covering the added expenditure of twenty-five million dollars on improvements along the Grand Trunk. These plans are now in the hands of Mr. Chamberlin.

For such reasons as this, and the absorbingly interesting fact that the new chief of empire building in Canada fought his way to the top from a boyhood that knew nothing of the proverbial silver spoon, there are few men in the country to-day who are regarded as "better copy" by the previously mentioned reporters and reviewers. And right here, in his firm but courteous expressions of dislike for personal publicity, Mr. Chamberlin remains true to what Mr. Gladstone called that "chief and most important characteristic of true greatness"—modesty and good taste. "Say anything that you want to about the work that I am engaged in," says Mr. Chamberlin, "but please leave me out." It is rather interesting to recall, in view of these words, the advice which the late F. W. Baldwin, a boyhood chum of Chamber-

lin's, gave to a young clerk when he was general superintendent of the Central Vermont. "Boom your work, my boy," Baldwin said, "and boom it hard. But keep yourself in the background. It will win out for you in the end."



EDSON J. CHAMBERLIN.

The prominent railroad man who was appointed president of the Grand Trunk and Grand Trunk Pacific Railways of Canada, to succeed Charles M. Hays, who perished in the "Titanic" disaster.

Here begins the romance with a moral to it. Away back in 1872, when they were all young fellows still unshaven, Chamberlin, Baldwin and J. H. Hanaford, now vice-president of the Northern Pacific, were clerks in the transportation office of the Central

Vermont Railroad. There were forty other clerks about them, but these three were particular friends and associates. They were quiet young fellows, unlike many of those about them, and sought most of their amusement and recreation together. It got to be a habit with them to return to the office at night and clean up unfinished work, if any remained. About them were a number of clerks slower than themselves, and one night Baldwin suggested that they "clean up" the work these clerks almost invariably left behind them. They did it. For a few evenings this good Samaritan work was performed largely in a spirit of fun, and the three hugely enjoyed the surprise and mystification of their slower friends. Then the real spirit of the thing caught hold of them and they worked, as Baldwin put it, "because it was fun to help the other fellows out." This went on for a number of months. Just how the cat got out of the bag no one of the three ever learned, for on the day that the manager called Hanaford into his office and gave him a promotion, his only explanation was, "I've had my eyes on you." He also had his eyes on Chamberlin and Baldwin and their promotions came quickly. Of the forty-five clerks in that office, Chamberlin, Hanaford and Baldwin were the only three who ever attained official positions. The moral is evident.

Along about this time there was a man scouting through the northern woods whose biggest assets were pluck and ambition and that quality which makes a man get up stronger every time he's knocked down. His name was J. R. Booth—now a multi-millionaire. The time came when this Ottawa timber cruiser and lumberman wanted a railroad built, and he went down to the old Central Vermont. Chamberlin was the man. He went at the building of that log railroad as though it was a trans-continental, and they gave it the magnificent name of "The Canada Atlantic." It was a corker of a road, and Chamberlin had the opportunity of his life for showing what he could do as a wilderness builder. He personally superintended the driving of the last spike, and from that time on held the position of general manager, with headquarters at Ottawa, until the Grand Trunk absorbed the line in May, 1905.

Then Chamberlin struck out for himself and began building railroads on his own hook, cleaning up a fortune here and there and winning a reputation as one of the cleverest men in the business. He was

(Continued on page 87.)

What the Pure Food Law Has Done

By FRANCIS FORTUNE

THE RECORDS of the Department of Agriculture show unmistakably that the enforcement of the pure-food law has been vigorous and effective. The complaints to the contrary of certain agitators have been based upon the fact that Secretary Wilson and Solicitor McCabe have enforced the law as it appears upon the statute-books and have declined to attempt to write into the law the harebrained theories and idle vagaries of certain officious demagogues.

The pure-food law became effective on January 1st, 1907. The first part of that year was spent in the establishment and equipment of laboratories, the training of inspectors, the collection and analysis of samples, the conduct of hearings and the preparation of the bulletins known as food-inspection decisions, which convey information to manufacturers of the interpretation placed upon the statute by the Department of Agriculture. In October of that year the first cases were reported by the Secretary of Agriculture to the Department of Justice for prosecution. From that time up until the beginning of the current year, more than 3,225 cases have been brought to the attention of the Department of Justice by Secretary Wilson through his solicitor. Of these cases, 2,230 were criminal prosecutions against shippers of adulterated and misbranded foods or drugs, and 936 were recommendations for the seizure of shipments of adulterated and misbranded foods or drugs.

Under the terms of the statute the collection and examination of samples are confided to the Bureau of Chemistry. By far the greater number of samples which were collected by the bureau and made the basis of prosecution in the beginning were food samples. Up to the end of January, 1910, approximately 1,175 cases of all kinds, based on reports of the Bureau of Chemistry, were submitted to the Attorney-General. Of these 1,175 cases, less than 175 involved drug products.

On January 29th, 1910, Solicitor McCabe called Dr. Wiley's attention to the fact that the number of drug cases which were coming to him for consideration was comparatively small. He described several nostrums, on sale in the District of Columbia, which contained on the labels false claims as to the efficacy of the drugs, and urged the necessity of protecting

the public from imposition and fraud and grave danger to health by appropriate proceedings against the manufacturers and venders under the food and drugs act. This action of the solicitor resulted in active efforts to check the evil. In the two years following, about 300 drug cases were sent to the Attorney-General for prosecution, and many of these were against the very fake preparations which the solicitor had insisted that the Bureau of Chemistry should prosecute.

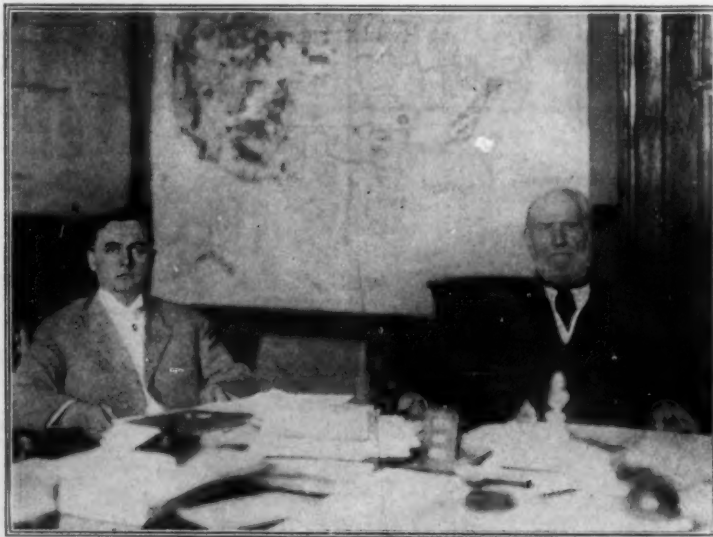
Up to January 1st, 1912, about 1,600 food and drug cases had been successfully prosecuted by the

until the imposition of the maximum fines for first offenses is now usual. Instances of the action of the courts at the present day are found in cases recently terminated against J. W. Horter, in the southern district of New York. Horter was indicted for shipping in interstate commerce "Dr. Caldwell's Anti-pain Tablets, for headache, neuralgia and all kinds of pains and aches," and "Dr. Caldwell's Rheumatism Cure, for acute and chronic rheumatism in all its forms, gout, sciatica and lumbago." Analysis of the so-called anti-pain tablets disclosed the presence of more than fifty per cent. of acetanilid, and analysis of the so-called rheumatism cure disclosed the presence of over fourteen per cent. of alcohol; neither the acetanilid nor the alcohol was declared on the labels. For shipping these drugs, Horter was fined \$200 in each case on March 18th, 1912.

A similar action was taken by the United States District Court for the district of Indiana against I. A. Detchon. Detchon was indicted for shipping an alleged cure for rheumatism, lumbago, etc., which, it was represented, would remove the cause from the system and cause the disease quickly to disappear. The defendant pleaded guilty and the court imposed a maximum fine for first offense, \$200 and costs. This is one of the cases reported for prosecution by Secretary Wilson on the recommendation of the solicitor, although the Bureau of Chemistry, in bringing the results of its examination of the sample to the solicitor's attention, advised that no action be taken. In view of these facts, the outcry against Secretary Wilson's enforcement of the law should receive scant attention from those who believe in the salutary effect of such a statute.

The vigor with which the food and drugs act has been enforced under the administration of Secretary Wilson is displayed in the proceedings brought at his instance for the seizure and condemnation of contraband foods and drugs. Up to January 1st, 1912, over 650 different shipments were seized by process of libel. Large quantities of foodstuffs reported by Secretary Wilson to contain filthy and decomposed material have been destroyed, while in a very considerable number of cases, where the offense against the statute could be cured

(Continued on page 85.)



SANE AND FAITHFUL ENFORCERS OF THE PURE FOOD LAW.

Secretary of Agriculture Wilson (at right) and Solicitor McCabe of the Department of Agriculture in conference on questions relating to the Pure Food Law and other matters of importance. This photo was taken especially for Leslie's Weekly.

United States attorneys, only forty resulting adversely to the government. Of the cases successfully prosecuted, over 200 were based on shipments of adulterated or misbranded drugs. In the criminal prosecutions, fines amounting to about \$35,000 have been imposed on defendants, together with the cost of the proceedings. Fines imposed by the courts in the early cases were small, but the amounts of fines have steadily increased with the age of the statute,

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Officers of the Guard of the Major Robert.



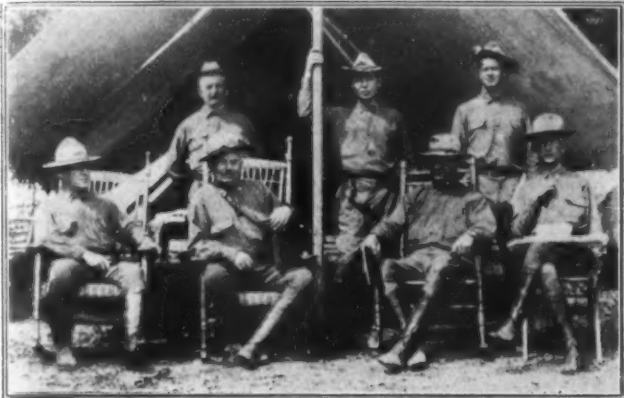
A great flag as a protest among 1,800 of the flag, and a



Body of sin Brooklyn, N., singing in a choir.

AMERICA'S SUCCESSFUL FEST. Body of sin Brooklyn, N., singing in a choir. Mrs. Taft and Mrs. Taft were present at the session of the festival.

News of the Time Told in Pictures



NATIONAL GUARDSMEN LEARNING FROM REGULARS.

Officers of the National Guard of Maryland listening to a lecture on patrols delivered by an officer of the regular army, at a camp near Westminster, Md. In recent years many of the State militia have established camps of instruction for their officers, where military tactics are taught by experts from the United States Army. These tactics, learned first from books, are taught in a practical way by having the National Guard officers put them in operation, somewhat in the line of what would be expected in actual warfare. The National Guard officers are required to hike over the country, and to study the strategic advantages of certain positions and movements.

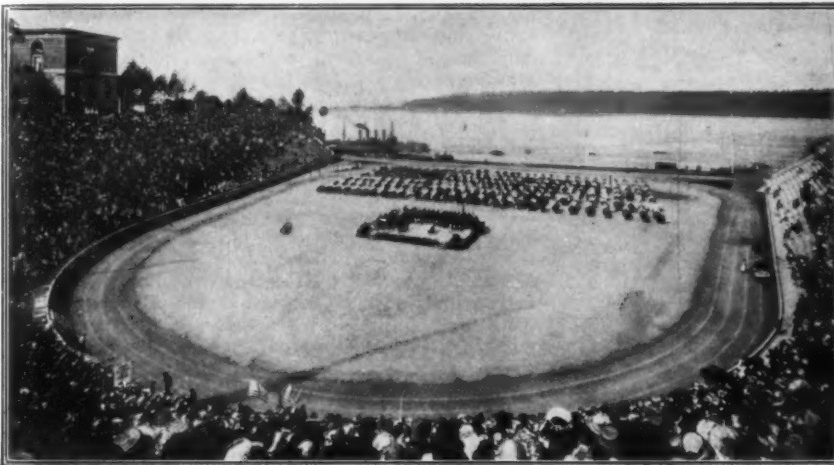


A LESSON IN FENCING.

Prof. George Heintz, the fencing instructor of the United States Naval Academy (at left), showing Major W. W. Crosby of the Maryland National Guard a few points in sword play. This kind of instruction was a new feature in this school for officers, and it was highly appreciated by the gallant pupils.

EXPERT TEACHERS OF MILITARY TACTICS.

Officers of the regular army who are instructing the officers of the National Guard of the different States. Left to right, seated: Capt. Charles H. Morrow, Major Robert Alexander, Capt. I. C. Jenks, Capt. G. H. McMaster. Standing: Capt. A. J. Dougherty, Capt. G. F. Baltzell, Lieut. F. W. Bratton. These officers are all most efficient instructors.



A WONDERFUL AND INSPIRING PATRIOTIC SCENE.

A great flag demonstration was held in the Stadium at Tacoma, Washington, on Memorial Day, as a protest against the activities of agitators who have been endeavoring to sow seeds of discontent among the people on the Pacific coast. Over 40,000 people witnessed the demonstration. 1,800 of the 5,000 school children who had part in the flag demonstration formed a big American flag, and a salute of 21 guns was fired by the cruiser "Pennsylvania," anchored near the Stadium. The reception accorded the flag by the throng was most enthusiastic.



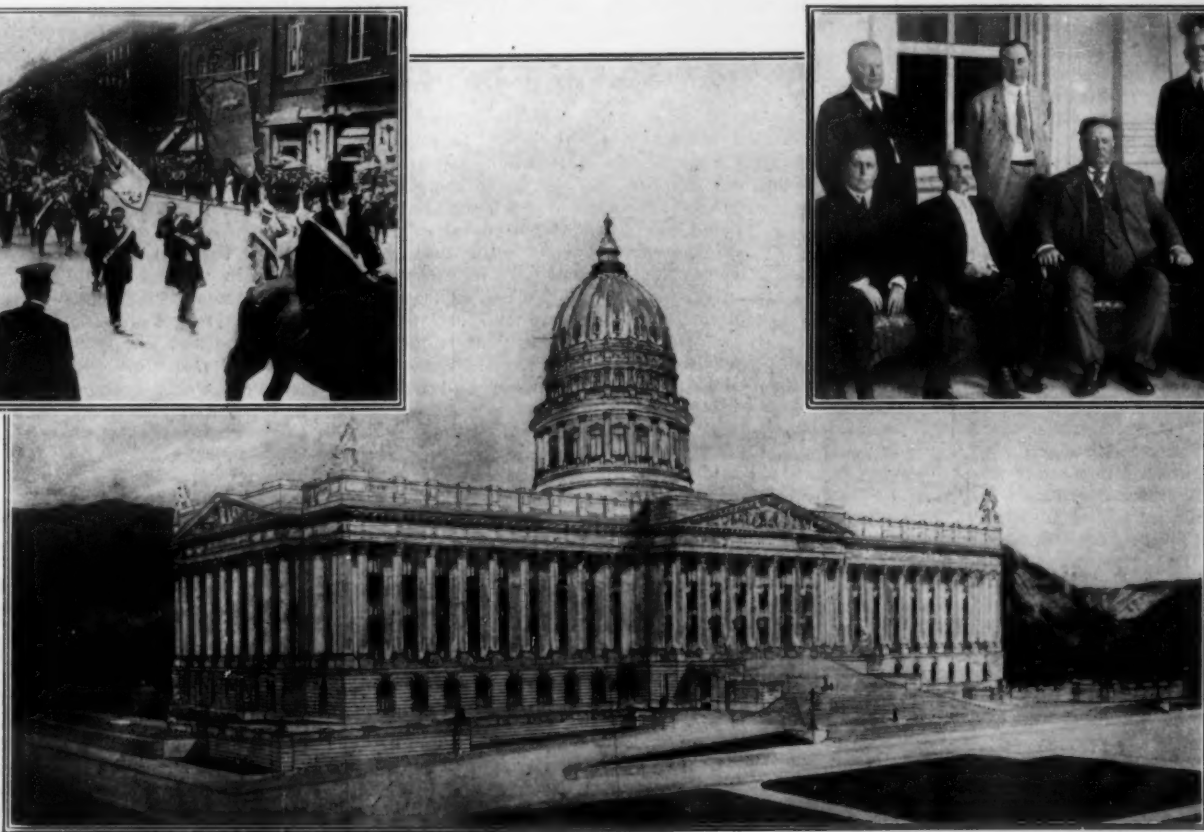
A REMARKABLE EMBLEM.

"Jackson and Liberty," formed in flowers and a flower-framed portrait of the famous Democratic President, on the slope at the Mount Royal station, Baltimore. The convention hall (seen in background), in which was held the recent exciting Democratic National Convention, was but a short distance away, and hundreds of delegates and thousands of visitors inspected and admired the unique floral design. Photographs of it were in demand among many members of the loyal Democracy.



AMERICA'S MOST SUCCESSFUL SAENGER-FEST.

Body of singers from Brooklyn, N. Y., forming a part of the great parade which wound up the week's singing festival of the combined German singing societies of this country in Philadelphia. There was an immense attendance and the occasion was a remarkable musical success. President and Mrs. Taft and other notables were present at some of the sessions of the festival.



A MAGNIFICENT STATE HOUSE FOR UTAH.

The new capitol building which is to be erected in Salt Lake City at a cost of \$2,000,000. The building will be completed in 1915. It was designed by R. K. A. Kletting, and is closely modelled after the capitol at Washington. Exclusive of the dome, the structure will be four stories in height, with an extreme length of 412 feet and an extreme width of 161 feet. The height from the terrace on which the building will be located to the top of the dome will be 264 feet. The exterior diameter of the dome will be 80 feet. Columns will be arranged around the entire building 41 feet in height and four feet in diameter. The main hall and rotunda will be 350 feet long and 65 feet wide, and the height of the rotunda will be 90 feet. The approach to the building will be beautifully terraced.



ORGANIZERS OF VICTORY FOR TAFT.

Organization board of the National Republican Committee with President Taft on the White House portico. Left to right, seated: C. E. Warren of Michigan, Gen. Powell Clayton of Arkansas, President Taft, Alvah H. Martin of Virginia and J. T. Adams of Iowa. Standing: T. K. Neidringhaus of Missouri, R. O. West of Illinois, F. W. Estabrook of New Hampshire, Senator Newell Sanders of Tennessee.

The Old Fan Says:

"There are as many uncertainties in the American League pennant race this year as in a dish of boarding-house hash."

By ED A. GOEWEY



"I TELL you what, George," said the Old Fan, as he wisely selected a Havana from a box whose cover was not adorned with a diminutive musical comedy lithograph, the sure sign of a poor smoke, "next to a copper-riveted, double-action digestive apparatus, youth is the most desirable thing in the world."

"Why the wheeze against us who have begun to show some signs of wear and tear?" asked the astonished guardian of the nicotine counter. "Are you thinking of taking sides with the aggregation of croakers who profess to be willing to swap wealth for hair, and experience and wisdom for another opportunity to buy suppers for the ladies of the merry, merry, who are long on appetites and short on grammar?"

"Far from it, son, far from it. I cast no aspersions on the gentlemen whose brows extend backward to their collar buttons, and I have paid so liberally for my tuition in the school of experience that I would not part willingly with any of the promiscuous knowledge thus acquired. But just think of the opportunities for observation that lie before the youth of to-day, and the chances they will have when they reach the shady side of forty to tell the coming generations of the wonderful things they have seen."

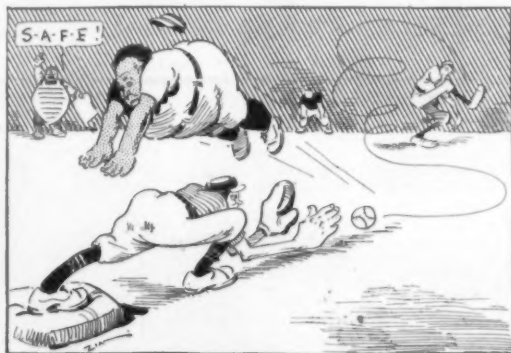
"Here we are, for example, crammed full of knowledge and experiences of the exceptional doings of the baseball giants of the past. We can talk as glibly as a patent-medicine spiel of the pitching of Luby, Radbourne and Keefe, and of the feats of Anson, Ewing, Latham and Pfeffer. We can reach into the dim and dusty bygone and hurl at the embryo rooter the fact that in 1892 Amos Rusie gave 261 bases on balls, a record; that 'Rube' Waddell struck out 343 batsmen in 1904; that curve pitching was first used by Billy Cummings in 1867, and that overhand pitching was authorized in 1884. All these and many more things can we tell the youngster fan of to-day. But what does he say to us in return? Why, that baseball is better, faster and more fascinating than ever before. That the present generation of players can make rings around the stunts of the old-timers and that records are being established to-day that the veterans never even dreamed of."

"And the queer part of it is, they are telling the truth. Baseball to-day is a science, and we ancient fans stand amazed at the present-day pitching and batting work, at the phenomenally clever base-running and the hold the national game has gained on the public fancy. We are growing old with the game, but the latter is always improving while we are getting near-sighted and stiff in the joints. The glories of the past are being dimmed by the accomplishments of the present, and these 'infant' fans will live to see things done that we cannot even imagine. That's why I envy them. We used to think we had seen everything there was in the game. Now we realize that the sport is still in its childhood. The Cobbs, the Marquards and the Johnsons are teaching us this, and double clinching the fact."

"However, the present accommodations for the comfort of both players and fans is everything that we could desire, and for the most part the games are good enough to keep our interest at fever heat from the beginning to the end of the seasons. What we should all unite in urging, however, is that the club owners and leaders of baseball hit upon some practical plan for strengthening some of the weaker major league organizations. There are certain clubs that work badly most of the time year in and year out, and seldom climb out of the rut of mediocre baseball long enough to cause more than a flash in the pan. Take St. Louis for instance. There isn't a better baseball town on the map, and nowhere can you find more enthusiastic rooters or fans more anxious to spend money to see good games. And yet, the two nines representing the Mound City have finished poorly for so many seasons that it seems to have become chronic with them. In 1885, '86, '87 and '88 St. Louis had a real team that made every rival club take notice. It numbered on its pay-roll such men as Comiskey, Foutz, Latham, Robinson and Gleason. But that's a long way back for any live city to hunt for solace and baseball glory. Some other towns are not much better off. Good managers have been secured from time to time for the perennial contenders for the cellar championships, but they have seldom accomplished lasting results. In the National League it has been the Giants, the Cubs and the Pirates setting the pace, keeping up most of the interest and bring-

ing in most of the money for years. The other clubs in the parent organization have trailed. In the American League the Athletics, White Sox, Red Sox and Tigers have set the running, but as the organization is much younger there has been more excitement and shifting of positions at various times. The Washingtons' fight this year is phenomenal, considering their past performances, and every fan is cheering for their success. But will they be able to keep up the pace the remainder of this year and next and the year after? That's the big question. Dope on past performances of 'sudden spurt clubs' show that they generally go up like a skyrocket and drop back like the stick. If the Senators keep in the first division permanently they will create a precedent."

"For the sake of making the game universally prosperous in the major league cities (and that always means big returns in the smaller leagues on account of the increased interest), some wise baseball generals will have to devise some scheme for helping out and increasing the efficiency of these weaker clubs. The leading, and consequently more prosperous baseball organizations, can afford to spend barrels of money sending scouts to all parts of the country hunting up new and promising talent, paying fabulous sums for likely players wanted from smaller leagues—and in developing and experimenting with novices, etc. The second division clubs rarely feel like spending such great sums as are thrown about by their more fortunate rivals. Few tailenders can afford to



The sight of Myers stealing a base is better than a three-ring circus.

spend \$11,000 for a Marquard and devote several years to developing him or \$22,500 for an O'Toole with the chances that he may turn out a 'bloomer.' These boys are two big successes that have more than repaid their managers for the sums spent for their purchase. But think of the hundreds of thousands of dollars that the larger of the major league clubs have spent for promising talent that turned out to be either only fair or worthless and had to be thrown back into the discard. Why couldn't each of the two great leagues set aside a sum annually from their constantly increasing reserve funds, and with these moneys send out scouts to secure talent for the weaker clubs. It would be a startling innovation, perhaps, but would pay in the end by making all of the clubs more evenly balanced and enable all of them to wind up their year's business with a large financial profit. I don't believe the club owners would object to such a plan. The baseball authorities cannot compel any manager to give up some of his players to build up a rival, but they could, by united and co-operative action, do systematic scout work that would surely benefit baseball in every weak city in fast company and consequently help the sport throughout the land."



"Indian" Bender always on the warpath.

"Don't you think your suggestions are a trifle too advanced to meet with the approval of the baseball bosses?" interposed the clerk.

"Well, maybe," replied the Old Fan, "but something along the lines I have laid down for your benefit is bound to come. The fans want good baseball everywhere and not in certain sections only, and when there is a united demand from the ticket purchasers for anything they are fairly certain to get that for which they clamor."

"At this particular time it looks as if McGraw's Giants will again win the National League 'rag,' in spite of all that the Pirates and Cubs can do to prevent them. The Pittsburgh boys have come toward the front nobly and the Cubs have demonstrated that they are far from being 'has beens.' These teams can send to the mound such sterling performers as Camnitz, O'Toole, Adams, Hendrix, Lavender, Cheney, Richie and Brown, and leaving Marquard out of the discussion, they not only look well when compared with the Giants' twirlers, but during early July showed better form than the Polo Ground heavies."

"However, the McGrawites gained a lead during the early weeks of the season that should carry them through victorious to the end of the race, in spite of

the bumps that must come with trips through the strongly fortified west territory."

"But who will be the winner in the American League seems to be the most interesting question agitating the fans right now. Those who wagered on the chances of the Athletics early in the season, protected themselves by hedging in June and early July, when the Red Sox and Senators showed that they were in the game for something more than show. The Bostons, Washingtons and Philadelphians all materially helped their standings by the poor showing of the crippled and hard-luck Yankees, but in the general battle royal the Athletics did not display their form of a year ago and failed utterly to hold their two nearest rivals safe. Of course there is many a slip between the guesses of July and actually counting the gate receipts of the world's championship series, but you can't dismiss either the Red Sox or the Senators lightly. To many old-timers the outfit from Beantown seems to be the best in the Johnson league this year. The change in management has worked wonders and the team has shown plenty of good stuff that indicates championship caliber."

"The Bostons haven't won a pennant since 1904, and then, as you remember, the Giants refused to meet them and play for the world's championship. Later they dropped down among the tailenders, and only showed real form last season. They are a good drawing card, and had the magnates given them a little extra assistance, they might have avoided their slump and done much to add to the general baseball joy during the past several years. Putting James McAleer, the famous old player and team director, at the head of the club, and making Jake Stahl, the A. No. 1 first sacker, the manager, was a wise move. They know how to get the work out of their men and have had them winning consistently ever since the season began. If the Bostons beat out the Senators and Athletics it will please a lot of fans in New York and the Massachusetts metropolis, who feel that they were cheated out of a great series of battles in 1904 and want the question of supremacy between these cities settled. There are also thousands rooting for the Senators here and elsewhere, but I think the general opinion is that they cannot beat out their two great rivals, though they have accomplished wonders to date."

"I know that many followers of the game don't care much for another tilt between the Giants and Athletics. Some suggest that it is because there is a fear that the Brush outfit would be easily bested. I don't think this is the case, however. This year the Athletics have not shown the same form as in 1911, while the Giants have displayed improvement in many departments, and would surely take advantage of the knowledge gained through their mistakes in the last world's championship series. No, the truth is that the fans want to see new faces. They have grown a little tired of the Tigers, the Athletics and the White Sox as contenders in the extra season fireworks, and that is why they would welcome the winning of the American League pennant by the Red Sox—or even the Senators. The Bostons, apparently, have the best pitching staff in the Johnson league, the best outfielders, and their batting and fielding compares favorably with that of any of the other clubs. Keep one eye on Boston, George, and another on Washington. You will be repaid for your vigilance."

"And while we are on the subject of the Senators, I want to make a remark or two about the praise being showered upon Manager Griffith. He deserves a lot of credit for what he has accomplished with his men, but recollect that practically the whole club was put together by McAleer before the latter went to Boston. Griffith did not 'discover' Shanks and Morgan. They were the Washingtons' property last season. The former was farmed out to gain more experience and the latter took part in twenty-five games at third base. He batted .213 and fielded .900. Gandil and Knight are practically the only two new men in this year's outfit displaying any class. Possibly McAleer would not have had the same measure of success, had he remained with the Senators, as has fallen to Griffith. But he did put the team to-



There is still plenty of fight left in the Cubs.



Captain Wagner has kept his Pirates well up in the running.

(Continued on page 90.)

How a Master Builder Won

By an Intimate Friend and Associate



BUSINESS HOME OF ONE OF THE FOREMOST PUBLISHING FIRMS IN THE WORLD.

New building at Philadelphia of the Curtis Publishing Company, which publishes the "Ladies' Home Journal," the "Saturday Evening Post" and the "Country Gentleman."

IN THE last analysis, the history of every success must be the history of one man; for no business is strong enough to stand the mistakes of two heads. Somewhere, even in the best-organized trust, there must be a Cæsar, whose word is law, whose decision is final, and from whom, even when he is wrong, there is no appeal.

A strong leader lets out his strength at usury by joining strong men to his fortunes. He first tests and then trusts them; he works through and with them, instead of around and over them. In knowing when to stay in the background and when to take charge at the front, when to speak and when to keep silent, when to spur men on and when to leave them alone, is comprised the whole art of leadership.

The leader in business must not only have worked like his men, but, to rise above them, he must have the cardinal business virtues: faith, hope and courage—and the greatest of these is courage.

To believe in yourself, to believe in your idea, when people slight the one and sneer at the other; to see the castles of your vision rising clear and complete on the far horizon, where other eyes see nothing but the clouds; to aim straight ahead over every obstacle that doubt and disbelief can raise—this has always been the course of the man who wins. With high courage men have failed; without it no man can succeed. Its possession, more than any other single quality, has made Cyrus Curtis, of Philadelphia, the father of the woman's magazine and the stepfather of the weekly.

The State of Maine enjoys the distinction of raising men and very little else. When her sons are old enough to walk they set out to escape her winters, and when they are old enough to afford it they come back to enjoy her summers. And the New Englander who seeks new and less stony pastures rarely reaches middle age without being able to afford it. Mr. Curtis stayed in Portland only long enough to grow up, and for an amateur venture in printing papers and a professional one in selling them, before he turned his face toward Boston. There he acquired a practical knowledge of printing, and his boyish fancy for publishing became a fixed ambition and finally a fact. He had a story-paper of his own.

From Boston to Philadelphia is but a step; but it is a step through New York, at once the goal and the grave of ninety-nine men out of every hundred who are following the scent of printer's ink. Mr. Curtis proved the hundredth man, for he was looking for a home as well as a place to set up in business. He kept on to Philadelphia. He brought with him, besides his story-paper, *The People's Ledger*, the homely teachings of a good New England mother, boundless hope and courage, masquerading behind a rather shy manner, a capacity for profiting by his mistakes, and a wife—all good assets, except *The Ledger*—assets enough to start a steel trust, but scarcely quick assets.

It is usual to speak of Mr. Curtis as a man who rushed into success, who was fairly overtaken by it, who sowed in the morning and reaped in the evening.



CYRUS CURTIS.

One of the greatest of modern publishers, who has by his ability, enterprise and courage built up two of the most popular and profitable periodicals in the world.

There could be no greater misconception. In legitimate business there is no such thing as a quick success. A capricious paymaster may hand the results of a man's work to him in a lump sum, or in increasing amounts over a term of years; but one who receives largely has given largely. The melon always looks bigger than the vine. Often the man at a distance cannot see the vine at all. But its roots are back in the spring, and, inch by inch, it has pushed through the long summer to the fruiting time.

From the first Mr. Curtis could see nothing but the vine. It was, and still is, his belief that if it is watched and watered, the fruit will come as a matter of course. When he harvested his first little crop he ate sparingly of it. He saved most of it for seed.

Knowing nothing of farming, Mr. Curtis's first venture in Philadelphia was naturally an agricultural paper. It is a melancholy fact, which most publishers have faced at some stage of their career, that the American public is singularly unappreciative. The rural element did not clamor for *The Tribune and Farmer*. They took it, but homeopathically. Mr. Curtis appealed to their pride, their patriotism, their higher and their lower natures in such advertising as he could afford, but he had to use little charges of

dynamite that did not move up the circulation very fast. Still, before he was through with *The Tribune and Farmer* it had a circulation of 40,000, a respectable showing for those times. Even then Mr. Curtis had it firmly fixed in his mind that there are two uses for printer's ink—the first to print things, and the second to print other things calling attention to the first things. If he ever went hungry in his life it was because he had just spent his last cent treating himself to three inches of space next to reading matter.

The work was hard in those days and the pay was small, but Mr. Curtis kept right on watering the vine. He wanted money, but he wanted clean money. He wanted to raise himself to be a publisher of undoubted standing, but not by doubtful methods. And all unconsciously he was already well on the road to success. Some of the men with whom he came in contact were beginning to see the purpose behind his shyness, and to believe a little in him; and all with whom he did business were beginning to recognize that inflexible honesty of statement and dealing were the twin planks of his business platform.

Given money, one may not borrow character; but given character, one may borrow money. Mr. Curtis was accumulating the right collateral, and the time was at hand when he would need a good deal of it. For in a corner of his paper there was a column or more of reprint about household matters, called "Women and Home." This little department was his opportunity, and when it knocked it found him ready. He had worked his way through the college of experience. He had sold advertising and he had written it; he had edited and he had published; he had made his mistakes with *The Independent* and *The Ledger* and his modest success with *The Tribune and Farmer*; he had his idea, and, more than all, he had the egotism which is genius—the belief of a modest man in his idea. The world owed him a handsome living, and he was thoroughly equipped to collect it.

Still, collections were, as usual, a little slow. Mr. Curtis has disposed of his interest in *The Tribune and Farmer* to his partner, and had gone out, taking with him his idea, the woman's department which he had started. With that he set up in business at Fifth and Chestnut Streets, calling his new periodical *The Ladies' Home Journal*. Mrs. Curtis took the editor's chair and Mr. Curtis filled all the other important positions, and the little magazine began to strike its gait. Quarters rolled into the office and rolled out again. None rested there. Every dollar that could be spared went into advertising the magazine, and every one came back bringing new dollars from new subscribers, until in 1886 the circulation had reached 400,000 copies.

Mr. Curtis had now reached a stage in his business where the average man would have sugared off and taken an average success. He had his choice between a snug certainty and a great possibility. Circulation costs, and it had grown faster than the advertising receipts. Heavy debts hung over the business, and

(Continued on page 85.)

People Talked About

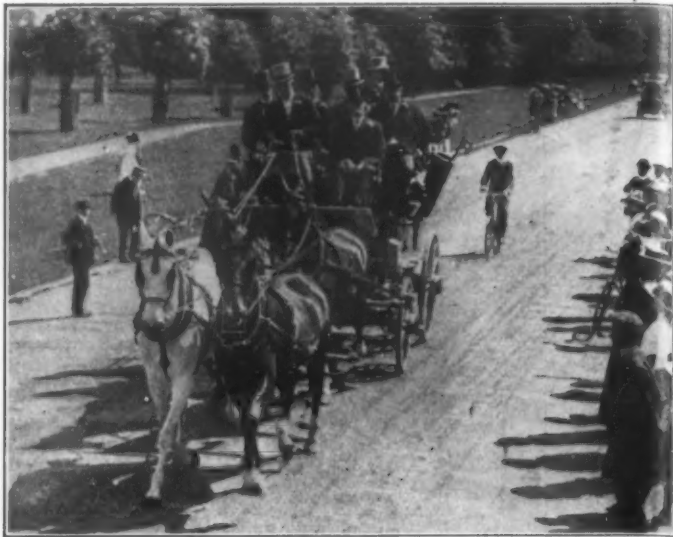


YOUNGEST MAYOR IN THE UNITED STATES.

Joseph T. Sullivan, who before he was twenty-one years old was elected chief magistrate of Imboden, Ark. Sullivan at the age of four lost the use of his left arm and both legs through paralysis. He gets around in a wagon drawn by goats. In spite of his crippled condition, he attended school, became editor of a local paper, and a newspaper correspondent, and finally got into politics.



GENERAL VICTORIANO HUERTA, Commander-in-chief of the government forces in the civil war in northern Mexico. Victories which he won practically ended the revolution.



AN AMERICAN NOTABLE SECURES A FINE TROPHY.

Judge William H. Moore, of New York, winning his second Marathon in his Rockmarge coach, with a remarkable drive from Bushey Park to Olympia, London, covering 12 miles in 43 1/2 minutes. The gold cup is now Judge Moore's property. It is the third trophy won by him at this year's Olympia Horse Show. The judge has won many other prizes with his splendid horses.



HOMER SCOTT.

Special photographer of "Leslie's Weekly" with the Mexican rebel army, who was lately captured by the Federals while trying to save war scene films at Jimenez, Mexico. He was well treated by his captors.



RUFINO RODRIQUEZ.

A young Mexican who saved the lives of over 150 men in a burning coal mine at Lehigh, Okla. He ran a mile and a half in smoke and darkness to warn the other miners, was himself overcome and nearly perished.



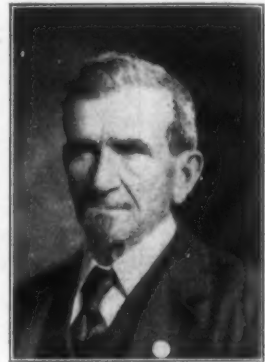
A PAIR OF CIVIL WAR HEROES.

A. Campbell, Oakville, O. (at right), and J. H. Campbell, East St. Louis, Ill., who fought on opposite sides in the battle of Pilot Knob, Mo., in September, 1861. The men are not related. A Campbell was with the Union forces at Fort Davidson, and J. H. Campbell was with General Price's army which surrounded the fort. They meet each other yearly.



"UNCLE" JIMMY WALKER.

Of Tulsa, Okla., a Shawnee Indian said to be 108 years old. Last fall his leg was crushed by a train and it was amputated at the thigh. He is the oldest man in the world to survive such an amputation.



J. F. BREITHAUPT.

Of Ackley, Iowa, the oldest Knight of Pythias in the world, the oldest hotel keeper in Iowa, and one of the two survivors of the steamship "Golden Gate," which sank in the Pacific Ocean in 1852.



MRS. CHARLES FARWELL EDSON, Of Los Angeles, Cal., said to be the first woman in the United States to be appointed member of a Charter Commission. She has been an earnest worker for a pure milk supply.



MRS. HERBERT WADSWORTH.

Who holds the woman's championship for long distance riding, and who once outdistanced Colonel Roosevelt in a cross-country ride. She lately finished a 900-mile horseback ride from Washington to the Genesee Valley, New York.



MISS MYRA LEE.

The first Chinese woman to register as a voter in Los Angeles, Cal. She is the daughter of Chinese parents, but was born in this country. Her father is a wealthy merchant, and she is studying to teach English literature and American ideals to the children in the land of her parents.



MRS. FRANCIS H. BURNETT.

Author of a poem contributed to the Emperor of Japan's New Year's Poem Contest. The Empress sent a translation of the poem to Mrs. Burnett.



THE FIRST ALL-CLERGYMAN JURY.

At an inquest into the death of a child run over by an automobile in Philadelphia, Pa., Coroner Knight impaneled a jury of leading ministers, in order to impress them with the need of cautioning their flocks against breaking speed laws. Left to right, standing: Rev. Floyd W. Tompkins, Episcopalian; Rev. M. J. Crane, Roman Catholic; Rev. Charles E. Dunn, Presbyterian. Sitting: Rev. Richard Turner, Methodist Episcopal; Rev. Frank P. Parkin, Methodist; Rev. E. H. Delk, Lutheran.



A MUSICIAN'S UNIQUE EXPERIENCE.

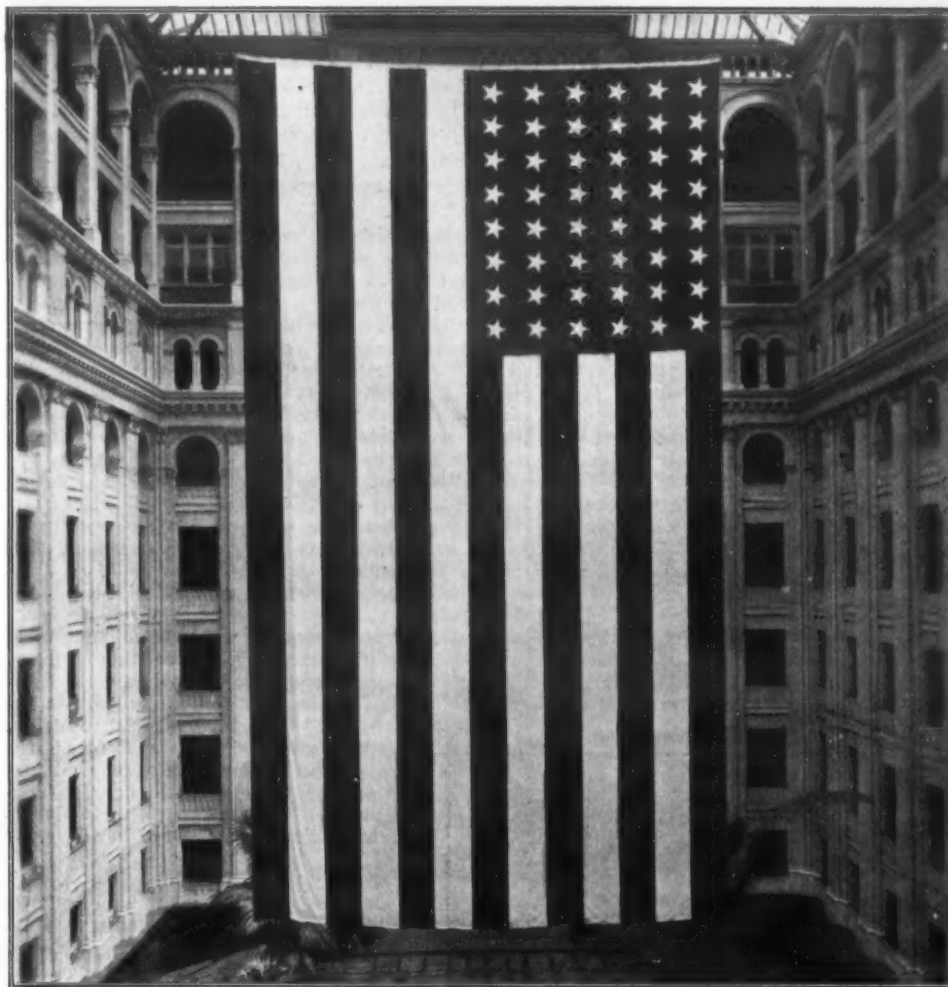
Josef Hofmann, the celebrated pianist, viewing a railroad wreck which occurred during his recent tour in southern Russia. The engine was an antiquated affair compared with an up-to-date American locomotive.



A GIRL WHO DESERVES A CARNEGIE MEDAL.

Viola May Shaefer, aged eleven (with baby in arms), of Cincinnati, who saved four tots from being burned to death. The child seen with papers lit gasoline in a stove and the burning fluid spread over the kitchen floor. Viola rushed in, threw a blanket over the burning fluid and rescued the little ones who are seen with her in the picture. Her deed was generally lauded and steps were taken to have her bravery recognized by the Carnegie Hero Fund.

Curious Things from Camerists' Portfolios



LARGEST OFFICIAL FLAG IN THE UNITED STATES.

It hangs in the hollow square of the Post Office Department at Washington, is 62 1/2 feet long by 36 feet wide and carries 48 stars. It was lately unfurled by Postmaster-General Hitchcock. Since 1907 the American flag had borne only 46 stars, but the admission of Arizona and New Mexico to the Union caused the addition of two more stars. On July 4 American flags bearing this number of stars were unfurled wherever federal authority extended.

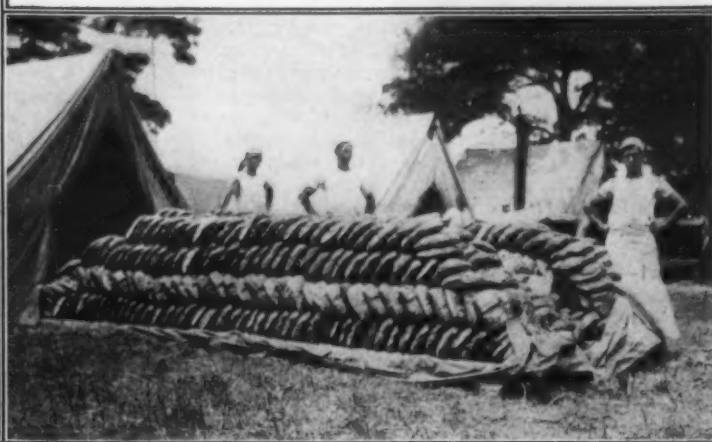
HARRIS & EWING



A TYPICAL STORE IN TURKEY.

One of over 9,000 of the famous bazaars at Constantinople where all kinds of Oriental fabrics are sold. Most of these stores are underground and are lighted by artificial light.

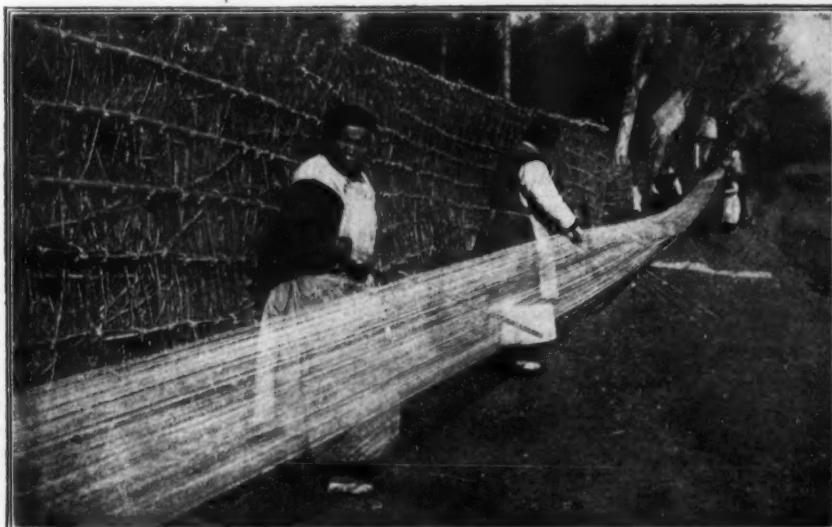
DE SOLLAR



A BIG DAY'S BAKING.

Two thousand loaves of bread baked in field ovens for the first provisional United States regiment of 2,000 men which marched recently from Dubuque, Iowa, to Sparta, Wis., 230 miles. The object of the march was to test the feasibility of increasing army regiments to the size of this one.

BOLLENDECK



PRIMITIVE WEAVING METHOD IN CHINA.

Women at Shanghai making native cloth. Although the manufacturing facilities are of the crudest the product has a fineness that is wonderful.

SIMON



WOMEN IN CHINA ACTING AS COOLIES.

Two chair coolies in the mountains at Kwangfoo. Like the pack coolies the endurance of these females is remarkable. They can travel many miles without fatigue.

SIMON



HUNGRY CHILDREN AT A CHOW SHOP.

Chinese children, typical of the millions who slave their lives away at a tender age, buying cheap delicacies which they eat ravenously.

SIMON



CHINESE WOMAN EMBROIDERING SILK.

Some of the most beautiful embroidery and drawn work ever seen is made by Chinese women and children in and around Swatow.

SIMON

The Girl From the Little Southern Farm

By LEONORA BECK ELLIS

EDITOR'S NOTE:—Mr. Kauffman's remarkable stories and articles in "The Girl That Goes Wrong" series were concluded in the previous issue of Leslie's Weekly. But Leslie's crusade against white slavery is to be continued. Other able advocates of social purity have taken up the cause and their contributions will appear from time to time, dealing with different phases of the evil and making a forceful appeal to the moral sentiment of the American public. The story printed on this page was written by a gifted Southern woman and is typical of Southern conditions. The writer in a letter to the editor says: "I send you herewith a narrative of an incident with which — rings this week. I have followed the facts with absolute faithfulness, and it seems to me the simple story deserves a place in your columns, where you are fighting so manful a fight to put down the greatest evil of our land. Every item could easily be verified. Miss D— of the rescue home, as well as the leading editors and ministers of the place, would vouch for the accuracy of the story as I have given it to you."

FOR SIXTEEN happy summers Agnes grew, like the rustic roses of her mother's tiny front yard, in a sunny little village of middle Georgia, where no whisper ever reaches such girls' ears of the white slaver's dread trade or of the wide-stretched nets—wide as our prosperous land, alas!—which he spreads in security, to catch and hold his thousands of new victims each year of our Lord.

The father of Agnes tilled his little farm industriously, always raising enough potatoes, peas, corn, vegetables and fruit to supply his growing family, fattening a few hogs each fall for their meat, and bringing in annually his five to ten bales of cotton, according to the favorableness of the season. His wife, hard-working, kind, utterly unacquainted with the world beyond her narrow horizon, kept the house and children clean and took care of the cows and chickens, thereby adding considerably to the family comfort and sustenance. Besides, she cooked and scrubbed, sewed, washed, nursed—all with utter cheerfulness and content. Agnes, the second of seven children, only a brother being older, shared these tasks willingly, thus making the mother's lot a lighter and gladder one. Good mother, good daughter! There are millions such in our broad land, thank Heaven!—enough to redeem the reeking cities, if only those who sit in places of authority will see it as their duty better to safeguard this rural innocence, and those who stand as teachers, torch-bearers, leaders of whatsoever kind, will head an invincible crusade of enlightenment, until not a mother in the land is ignorant of the perils besetting her daughters when they leave the home paths, and not a girl is left untutored, unable to recognize the pitfalls and shun them, when she must go out to earn a living for herself or aid her family.

Those few bales of cotton every fall, you understand, are the sole source of income in actual money to the small Southern farmer like Agnes's father. Hence must come the revenue for shoes, clothes, taxes, school-books, doctor's bills, as also for coffee, sugar, flour, molasses and much of the meat and lard. In good seasons, if the "missus" and the children have kept well, and the missus's egg-and-butter money have supplied sundry extras to the household, the farmer may have a few superfluous (?) coins to jingle in his pocket when Christmas impends. Kindly as most of his class are disposed to be, and little versed in pleasures outside of the domestic range, the honest fellow will outlay for a toy or two and some confections to fill the young ones' stockings, a dress for the "old lady," and whatever his taste dictates and his balance will cover for Agnes, Minnie or Molly. But in bad seasons!—can't you see how the girls' share is likely to be the first superfluity renounced?

When Agnes was entering her seventeenth year, blooming early as these rural flowers are wont to do, her father, who had hitherto measured pretty well up to the load of his ever-enlarging family, became rather cast down as a result of a streak of bad luck, following on the heels of an unsuccessful cotton season. His best mule chose that inopportune time to die. Next, the merchant who regularly "carried" this particular farmer and a few score others—growing fatly prosperous, be it interpolated, out of the arrangement—admonished him to hold up on his buying, making it pretty clear that he would credit the family for only bare necessities until another season's cotton could be brought to his store door. You know how it goes with a girl like that when family matters begin to pinch so hard? She has to do without all the things she craves most, and just at the time of life when such craving is at its height.

Wholesome and sweet to look on, Agnes had also a gentle, amiable manner and a good intelligence. She had stood well in the village school, which she had attended regularly during the sessions when she could be spared from home. But, now that her father's circumstances had become so straitened, her school days were clearly at an end. Not that she was needed so badly at home now, for the next two girls were old enough to aid greatly in lightening the mother's tasks. But the question of clothes had become an exigent one. The younger children must now be kept in school steadily. "It's Sally's and Annie's turn this winter, Agnes," the mother said with decision. "They've got to go regular a while, and they've got to go neat, like you've always done."

Agnes recognized the entire justice of the argument. Rotation in advantages is as strict a law for the honest farmer's household as rotation in crops for his fields. Yielding place to Annie and Sally in school, she also withdrew largely from the small social pleasures of the village. This withdrawal was in no wise because Agnes lacked popularity with the boys and girls she had grown up with. Far from it! It was only once more that all-compelling question of clothes—suitable dresses to wear on occasion of picnic, party, "all-day singing," "big meeting" and the like.

Agnes chafed under the sordid limitations; what eager-spirited girl would not? Or what intelligent girl, no matter how narrow her little round had hitherto been, would not now begin to cast about for means to break such bonds before her life was fast fettered? But she went on through the winter and spring lightening her mother's burdens more and more, taking almost entire care of the two children who were still little more than babies, cheerfully persuading the nine-year-old boy to tasks or lessons.



ZEALOUS CAMPAIGNERS AGAINST THE WHITE SLAVE TRAFFIC.

Leading advocates of social purity who have been touring the country under the auspices of the World's Purity Federation and speaking and working to overthrow the world's greatest evil. Left to right, standing: Harry E. Moore, Rev. Ernest A. Bell, Rev. Dr. Horace B. Reed, W. S. Clark, Miss Kate Davis, Miss Schumacher, Mrs. Fred Garnert, Fred Garnert, B. S. Steadwell. Sitting: Arthur B. Farwell, Mrs. Kate Waller Barrett, Rev. Dr. Wilbur F. Krafts, Hon. Stanley W. Finch, Rev. Dr. J. G. Shearer, John B. Hammond.

The World's Purity Federation, of which Mr. B. S. Steadwell of La Crosse, Wis., is president, is planning the most effective campaign ever undertaken against the white slave traffic. It is doing this with the help of some of the most prominent leaders in the movement throughout the country. Mr. Steadwell, in a letter to the editor of Leslie's, says: "I have been devoting my entire time to this work now for seventeen years and have never seen so great activity against the traffic in women as now. Leslie's Weekly has had a very large part in stimulating sentiment and bringing about this truly happy state of affairs."

She also took in whatever plain sewing she could get to do for the neighbors, who were mostly but slightly better off than herself, and she made over her own outgrown dresses for the sisters who were now having their turn.

Fastened at home nearly all the time, the girl found herself forever going over that problem—how could she do better by her own life, have more pleasure, pretty things, chances at every sort of betterment and at the same time do far more for her folks, help her mother and father out from under the weight of care and debt settling down on them, open the way, too, for the younger children to see something and be something? Other girls no brighter or more energetic than herself had done so—why not she? Nanny Cowles had gone to Atlanta to be a shop-girl two years before; she had heard that Nanny had a hard time at first, but now the Cowleses were having gay letters from the absent daughter and the mother recently received a black silk dress from her for a birthday present. Better still, Nanny had written for the next sister to come and work up there with her.

As the dead mule could not be replaced that spring, the cotton planting was cut in two and soon done. Artie, the eighteen-year-old boy, in the same spirit of endeavor to do better by himself and perhaps aid the ebbing family fortunes, arrived at the momentous decision of going to the nearest city in search of work. Energetic and bright like Agnes, he got a place after very little delay and soon was writing home in glowing terms of life in town, the pleasures to be had, the possibilities of future wealth as well as enjoyment. What those letters meant to Agnes, in especial, can easily be guessed.

By the first of September business began to open up briskly, as is usual in the cotton belt, and the boy,

Artie, getting his promotion, sent ten dollars in a letter to the home folks. A magnificent amount of cash it seemed to these people, who, while living decently and wholesomely, yet rarely handle currency except that one roll which makes a way station of the farmer's pocket on the happy autumn day of cotton selling. Artie sent something besides the ten dollars—something most welcome, most alluring, most perilous. It was an invitation to his sister to come up and visit a week at his boarding-house. "I think you'll be able to get a good job here, Agnes," he wrote, "if mother can spare you." The mother gladly spared the girl from the life which had of late seemed but a succession of dreary days crowded with monotonous tasks, some heavy, some slight, all dull.

With the new shoes and dress she had done without so long, Agnes went at once to the city; and for five eager, speeding, joyous days she felt that she really lived. But hunting for a job she found nothing that would from the first pay her board and lodging at Artie's quite respectable boarding-house and leave her any margin for the fall and winter clothes she recognized she must have without delay. With a sinking heart she faced the thought of going back to the village, dropping into the old rut, neither helping herself nor the family, probably remaining thus to the end of her days.

At Artie's boarding-place was a woman who had been there but a little while when Agnes came, and who, from the first, exhibited a liking for the fresh-faced, clear-eyed girl. The woman had a great deal of very yellow hair and very pink complexion, and to Agnes's untutored gaze appeared quite beautiful, besides wearing the richest clothes the country child had ever come close to. This woman it was who directed Agnes's search for employment after the girl had met with her first discouragement. Thereafter, she often had Agnes in her room, offering comfort and sowing little seeds of her own. Had Agnes ever thought of theatrical employment? No? Knew nothing of it? Well, there were many phases and stages of it, the lower leading always to the higher—all interesting, all remunerative, and all easier than being a shop-girl or anything of that sort. Besides the pleasant social ties! How was one to start about finding an opening in the profession? To tell the truth she hardly knew herself, but she had a friend who as a chorus girl made dead loads of money, supporting her mother and sisters and living quite luxuriously herself.

She would find out from this friend what the chances would be for Agnes to break in—really a girl as bright as Agnes, with such a good figure, should have no trouble about it. "No, I wouldn't talk it over with the brother, yet, my dear," she would daily admonish. "Young men of his type so often shy off too quickly from what they don't exactly understand. Keep it as a surprise to him and the home folks until you've actually got a fine job like I'm telling you about and have something to show for it. Besides, it may come to nothing, you see. I can't tell till I've seen my friend. Yes, I understand that there are only a few more days until the week is out that your brother invited you for. Well, maybe I'll have something to-morrow." This something she undoubtedly had from the start, but she kept it carefully up her sleeve until close upon the last hour of the week for which Artie had paid Agnes's board. At the critical moment she drew the almost despairing girl into her room, locked the door and imparted her "good news."

"Just see this, Agnes!" The yellow-haired woman unfolded a newspaper—one of the two foremost in the State, mark you!—containing an alluring advertisement with the heading,

"Chorus Girls Wanted!"

"Why, child, this has been running three or four days." Alas, it runs all the year, with only an occasional break to lull suspicion! "But we might never have seen it if it had not been for my friend Hallie. I'm so utterly unversed in such matters. But she put me next in short order, seeing I was so bent on helping you, you dear, poor child that's never had even a scrap of a chance at life. Well, you shall have your chance now, kid."

According to the advertisement good wages and a steady job were offered to a limited number of girls if they could take the place at once. The address of the agent who would give particulars and sign con-

(Continued on page 85.)

What the Pure Food Law Has Done

(Continued from page 78.)

by relabeling, the consignments of foods and drugs have been released to the claimants for relabeling, upon furnishing of bond that the goods would not be sold or otherwise disposed of contrary to law.

There have been seized and destroyed large quantities of tomato catsup, tomato pulp, tomato paste, frozen and desiccated eggs and black olives, found to be adulterated because they consisted in part of putrid and decomposed substances. Several shipments of ice cream cones containing boric acid have also been condemned and destroyed. A decree of destruction was also taken against a shipment of coffee coated with lead chromate. There have been seized also large quantities of flour bleached with nitrogen peroxide, a poisonous substance, and canned sardines reported by the Department of Agriculture to be filthy or decomposed. In the criminal cases convictions have been obtained against the shippers of filthy egg products, alleged manhood restorers, olive oil heavily adulterated with cottonseed oil, flavoring extracts containing wood alcohol, short-weight canned and bottled goods, spices adulterated with foreign material, skimmed, watered and filthy milk, etc.

The greatest activity in the prosecution of violators of the food and drugs act has been displayed during the administration of President Taft. More than 1,000 cases have been successfully prosecuted since March 4th, 1909. Since that date fines amounting to \$30,000 have been assessed against defendants in criminal cases, with costs in equal or greater amount, and decrees of condemnation and forfeiture have been taken against more than 500 shipments of foods and drugs.

President Taft has maintained a keen interest in the enforcement of the pure-food law throughout his administration. One of the first questions which came before him after his inauguration was the determination of what is whiskey for the purposes of the food law. After voluminous testimony had been taken before the late Solicitor-General Bowers and arguments had been made by all who chose to submit them, President Taft rendered a decision on this controverted subject which is now generally accepted. When the Supreme Court decided, in May, 1911, that the food and drugs act was not broad enough to cover false claims as to the efficiency of medicines, President Taft sent a vigorous message to Congress, urging the necessity for remedial legislation. Referring to the decision, the President said:

"It follows that, without fear of punishment under the law, unscrupulous persons, knowing the medicines to have no curative or remedial value for the diseases for which they indicate them may ship in interstate commerce medicines composed of sub-

stances possessing any slight physiological action and labeled as cures for diseases which, in the present state of science, are recognized as incurable. An evil which menaces the general health of the people strikes at the life of the nation. In my opinion, the sale of dangerously adulterated drugs, or the sale of drugs under knowingly false claims as to their effect in disease, constitutes such an evil and warrants me in calling the matter to the attention of the Congress."

Reports received by the Department of Agriculture from its laboratories in different sections of the country show that the successful prosecutions of violators of the food and drugs act have produced a marked improvement in the sanitary condition of factories and in the quality of foods and drugs which are shipped in interstate commerce in this country. It is reported, for example, that the use of harmful preservatives in foods has been largely discontinued; that the number of shipments of flour bleached with nitrogen peroxide has been considerably reduced; that mixtures of flour are properly labeled, so as to inform consumers of the ingredients of the mixture; that cheese made from skimmed milk is labeled as such; that coffee is no longer adulterated with peas, chicory, cereals and other foreign material; that chocolate and cocoa no longer contain flour and shells; that spices are generally free from inert materials having no condimental value; that flavoring extracts are sold for what they are; that mixtures of cane syrup flavored with maple are no longer offered for sale as "maple syrup"; that cottonseed oil is not now marketed as olive oil; that candy manufacturers are discontinuing shellac coatings; that shipments of cheese are correctly branded as to weight; that evaporated milk is sold as such and not as evaporated cream; that domestic wines are no longer disguised by foreign labels; that foods in general are practically free from filthy and decomposed substances; that the habit-forming drugs specified in the act are indicated on the labels of medicinal preparations, and that the quality of crude drugs is greatly improved.

Although much has been accomplished, Secretary Wilson recognizes that there is much more to be done to rid the channels of interstate commerce of adulterated and misbranded foods and drugs. Under his instructions the work of collecting and examining samples and preparing cases for prosecution is progressing steadily. The prosecuting officers of the government are pressing the cases in the courts. It is the desire of Secretary Wilson that the consumers should have the full benefit of the protection which this righteous and beneficial statute affords, and the campaign against contraband articles of foods and drugs will be waged energetically while he continues to be at the head of the Department of Agriculture.

How a Master Builder Won

(Continued from page 81.)

new obligations must be incurred if it were to be pushed still further ahead.

Mr. Curtis simply marked up the subscription rate to one dollar, increased the size and quality of the magazine proportionately, advertised it heavily, and sat back to see what would happen. Something did happen—people stopped subscribing. There was an anxious wait, some blue days, a good deal of whistling in various corners of the building to keep up courage; but through it all Mr. Curtis sat in his office, cool and confident, waiting for the public to come back to him. And the public came—came in ever-increasing numbers, six hundred thousand, seven hundred thousand, and finally, a million and more strong.

All this was not so easy as it sounds. Viewing success in the retrospect, we see only the great crises and the pitched battles—those spectacular moments which fire the imagination. We forget the sordid daily struggles, the thousand guerrilla worries that harass the forced march to the final moment of victory.

In spite of his rapid advance, Mr. Curtis was exempt from none of the hazards of business. Rather were they multiplied by the nature of the venture in which he was engaged. But an old friend, who saw much of him in those days, remembers that he never showed undue anxiety when an affair was in doubt, nor unseemly elation when he had won. He had few advisers and no

confidants—until after the event. He would take advice about borrowing money, but none about spending it. His was the simple creed that the Lord is on the side of the heaviest battalions, so when he failed to accomplish a result with a hundred thousand dollars, he spent two and succeeded in his advertising campaign. There was always a Blucher in reserve, a fresh battalion of drafted dollars waiting to turn the tide of battle.

From the first Mr. Curtis recognized that the economy which is a virtue in refining oil may be a vice in making a magazine, and that the conservatism which may be only business prudence in introducing goods may be a sin when one is pushing a periodical. Always he spent more on his magazine, grudging no money that would secure a feature which the public wanted. He knew that once he could get the attention of readers, his magazine would hold them.

That is the secret of the Curtis success. Like most simple philosophies, people pass it by in an effort to discover something more complex. And when one has grasped it, courage is needed to make it effective. Some publishers skimp the editor, forgetting that all any advertising can do is to give a magazine a chance to stand at the bar of public opinion for judgment. Others are afraid to take the full dose of advertising. But in a business which is an abstraction, no man to whom money is

(Continued on page 87.)

In answering advertisements please mention "Leslie's Weekly."



The Summer Substitute for Tea and Coffee

- a cool drink that is hygienic—
- refreshing, stimulating and tonic—
- So that the more and oftener you indulge the better you feel—
- that helps you, healthfully, to withstand the enervation and lassitude of midsummer heat—
- Is yours by ordering for home use and at fountains, buffets and clubs,

Armour's Grape Juice

The Family Drink

Bottled Where the Best Grapes Grow

For that grapes are Nature's choicest tonic—blood builders, energy yielders, aids to digestion and to appetite, was proved long ago at the famous foreign grape "cures," where thousands of health seekers flock yearly.

Armour's Grape Juice, the richest and purest grape juice that it is possible to produce, embodies all this magic chemistry.

Drink it with meals and between meals and have your own grape cure at home, daily and all the year round—

—and enjoy, at the same time, veritable nectar, the matchless extract of big luscious Concords, unsweetened and undiluted, preserved only by sterilization and air-tight bottling.

Armour's Grape Juice is made where the finest Concords grow—in Michigan and New York States, where two splendidly equipped factories are situated.

Each day's picking goes to the press *that same day*.

Grapes are never held over to wilt and wither.

Drunk freely by children, Armour's Grape Juice keeps them from longing for candy while assisting assimilation and helping digestion.

Sold by grocers and druggists everywhere and at fountains, buffets and clubs.

If your dealer cannot supply you, we will send you a trial dozen pints for \$3, express prepaid. Address Armour and Company, Dept. 172, Chicago.

ARMOUR AND COMPANY





The Howard Watch

SIX hundred thousand Americans go abroad every year.

Once the American tourist preferred a foreign watch. Now he goes to Europe with a HOWARD bought here—or comes back with a HOWARD bought there.

He has an example in the ship's officer on the dock, who orders up the gang plank on HOWARD time.

You find more and more of the responsible men carrying HOWARD Watches.

The great railroads started it. The time inspectors of 180 American railroads have officially certified and adopted the HOWARD.

It is carried by leading technical men—by the heads of great indus-

trial and commercial enterprises—by scientists—by army and navy officers and government officials.

Many a man buys a HOWARD for the sheer pleasure of owning the watch that is so well spoken of by men whose opinion he respects.

A HOWARD Watch is always worth what you pay for it.

The price of each watch is fixed at the factory and a printed ticket attached—from the 17-jewel (double roller) in a Crescent Extra or Boss Extra gold-filled case at \$40, to the 23-jewel at \$150—and the EDWARD HOWARD model at \$350.

Not every jeweler can sell you a HOWARD Watch. Find the HOWARD jeweler in your town and talk to him. He is a good man to know.

Admiral Sigsbee has written a little book, "The Log of the HOWARD Watch," giving the record of his own HOWARD in the U. S. Navy. You'll enjoy it. Drop us a post-card, Dept. U. and we'll send you a copy.

E. HOWARD WATCH WORKS, Boston, Mass.



NOW Is the Time To Come To Colorado--

for that vacation you have planned. A camping or fishing trip through the mountain region under the blue skies amid the dry, cool air will refresh overworked minds and put new life and "go" into tired bodies. Whatever your vacation tastes or desires may be, you'll find them in Colorado.

THE COLORADO & SOUTHERN RAILWAY

reaches the celebrated vacation resorts and many others that suit all ideas of price. One Colorado vacation will cause but a resolve on your part to return next year.

Write for Handsome Free Literature

descriptive of famous scenic points and resorts. "Picturesque Colorado," (4c. postage.) "Hotels & Resorts," "Outdoors in Colorado," "The Pike Peak Region," "Trouting in Colorado," "One Day Mountain Trips," "The Georgetown Loop Book," etc.

T. E. FISHER

General Passenger Agent
Colorado & Southern Railway Company
DENVER, COLORADO



Hotel Puritan

Commonwealth Ave.,
Boston
The Distinctive Boston House
Booklet on request
E. P. COSTELLO, Manager

Manhattan Beach

"SWEPT BY OCEAN BREEZES"
New York's Most Popular and Fashionable Resort By-the-Sea

Where the temperature seldom varies from 70°. Within city limits, half hour by train; one hour by auto.

Surf Bathing, Tennis Courts, Musical Concerts, Outdoor Restaurant, Deep Sea Fishing, Boating and Sailing

Various other attractions and outdoor pastimes

Oriental Hotel

NOW OPEN. EUROPEAN PLAN

Mercadante's Orchestra Concerts.

Auto roads direct to hotel entrance. Excellent garage and parking accommodations

JOSEPH P. GREAVES, Manager

New York Booking Offices, 243 Fifth Ave.
Florida East Coast Hotel Co.

Tels. 9230 and 9231 Madison Square

I WILL MAKE YOU PROSPEROUS

If you are honest and ambitious write me today. No matter where you live or what your occupation, I will teach you the Real Estate business by mail; appoint you Special Representative of my company in your town; start you in a profitable business of your own, and help you make big money at once.

Unusual opportunity for men without capital to become independent for life. Valuable Book and full particulars FREE. Write today.

NATIONAL CO-OPERATIVE REALTY CO.

M. J. WARDEN Building Washington, D. C.

Learn Automobile Business

Demands for our graduates as chauffeurs, automobile salesmen and repairmen exceeds supply. We teach 8 branches of the business by mail in 12 weeks, furnishing you employment from which you should earn more than enough while studying to pay for course. Only school that loans each student working model of automobile while studying and gives preparatory training for auto factories. Write for Plan C 1.

Automobile College of Washington, Washington, D. C.

The Girl From the Little Southern Farm.

(Continued from page 84.)

tracts was in an eminently respectable office building of the city; and the woman hurried Agnes with her to this address at once.

The sleek-haired, hard-mouthed "agent" looked Agnes over with insolent indifference, then pronounced to the woman, "She'll do." To Agnes he said, "I'll contract with you for ten dollars a week for a starter. If you're bright, you can double on that fast. There'll probably be commissions, too, from the first." Before the dazed and happy girl could ask any questions he flitted a paper before her, pointing out the line on which to write her name. Of course she did not read the paper. What girl does under such circumstances, or how much better off would she be if she did?

"She ought to go at once," he said to the woman. The town named was in an adjoining State and has a population of fifty thousand.

"Certainly, at once," returned the woman meaningly. "Perhaps you can advance for her ticket as she has no funds?"

The man nodded carelessly, glancing again at the innocent girl, whose glad eyes shone with devoted readiness—to be thrown into the beast's maw.

In an hour Agnes was on the train, having been allowed no chance to see and explain to Artie, who worked late. "I'll watch for him and tell him as soon as he comes in, my dear," the woman promised. "He expected you to leave for home to-night or to-morrow, you see, so it will be the same to him. He'd be foolish not to rejoice at your good luck." Her ticket carrying no sleeping car privileges, Agnes sat in the crowded day coach all night, missed connection the next morning in a distant town, had a tiresome and lonely day to spend around an untidy station, and, after a second still more fatiguing night, reached her destination early the following morning.

It took her last fifty cents to pay cabfare to the "Theater," and she was too worn out, on arriving, to observe more than that the place looked dingy and forbidding outside, and that the halls and rooms she traversed appeared even more uninviting. She was received by a slovenly man who took her name, looked her over with a fishy eye, and said the agent had wired she was coming and also that three others would start next a. m. If she had laid over for connection, why had not the others caught up with her? Agnes could only answer wearily that she had heard nothing of the other three, and then ask to be shown to a room where she might sleep a few hours and afterward be ready for work. With a very insolent glance, but no further words, the man pointed out an untidy little chamber, where, in spite of unwholesome surroundings, smells and noises she fell at once into the deep, refreshing slumber of healthful girlhood. At one o'clock, having been summoned to "eat and hurry to rehearsal," she dressed quickly and hastened out, hope beating high again in her young heart.

Alas, the foul atmosphere of that dining room, the brazen conversation and manners of the women, the ribald jests and oaths, and, next, when they had adjourned to the theatrical hall, the unseemly travesty of a rehearsal that was kicked and screeched through!—these quenched forever all the splendid promise of hope in her heart! Escaping to her room, before the lights were on, she locked herself in and sat there trembling, homesick, apprehensive, yet not really knowing what it was she feared. But, oh, those women! She put her hands over her eyes as if to shut out their faces, then over her ears to shut out sound and memory of their indecent language. They had told her she would have to smoke and drink, as well as sell drinks; but she was resolved not to be persuaded to either. What would her mother think if she knew her girl was to-night among women who talked and acted in such fashion? With a storm of sobbing she threw herself on her knees, remaining thus she scarcely knew how long.

But they did not forget and leave her to pass a quiet night in the squalid little

room. No such blessed reprieve befalls in these vile dens. The proprietor himself thundered at her door when Agnes had failed to respond to less imperious rapping. In genuine fear she opened it, and he ordered her to come out at once and go with two of his other "girls" to one of the theater boxes.

"I thought I was to be in the chorus?" murmured Agnes, trembling and frightened. For had not those "boxes" been pointed out to her in the afternoon, and some of their customary scenes, experiences and orgies rehearsed to her, 'mid shrieks of laughter?

"You do as you are told," ordered the black-browed man. With some coarse berating of the plain, high-necked dress, and also of her pale face, he then turned her over to the "girls," who, discordantly laughing, bore her off between them.

"Oh, her country color'll come back good and plenty when she's had a few," they chortled back at the brute as they went. They gave her some forcible advice and instruction, too, as they proceeded through the ramshackle building to their destination; but Agnes, with cheeks that went from ashes to flame and back again, disclaimed such tutoring. Arriving at the particular box, they found four men, smoking, drinking, profanely jesting. They welcomed the women hilariously, and straightway the two painted creatures, making free with arms and lips, began wheeling one after another of the quartette for more drinks and more expensive ones. Fresh bottles were soon ordered, the women opening, pouring, spilling and drinking from these, serving the men lavishly also. All finally united in pressing the country girl to drink, but she steadily refused. At last the women, shrieking with laughter, held the girl while one of the men poured some beer across her pale lips. No need to rehearse those hours in detail. A few who read will know what it was like. As for the others—pray God they may never come to know.

Hard-pressed, sore-beset with that which is to a pure-souled girl the summit and climax of all ruin and disaster threatening her now plainly, Agnes still forced herself to be calm, dismissed her trembling and tears, summoned up all her native courage, determined to fight to the utmost for the most sacred possession of her sex. Yet, what chance of success? what weapons to fight with? what possible way of escape, safety? Look which way she might, she saw no ray of hope, no suggestion of aid. They would never let her go openly, she fully realized that now. Should she even elude these loathsome, grasping hands, slip through the exit, fly down the dark corridors and hallways, some one would start out from the shadows to seize and stop her. Or even should she reach a door or first-floor window, all were locked and barred, as she had already observed with growing wonder.

No, Agnes could never have saved herself. All her fine determination and courage would have been of little avail. Physical force would have dominated—before morning her doom would have been sealed. Naught would have remained to her then but to bow her childish head to the terrible fate which yearly befalls thousands of such girls in this country where it is man's common boast that "we protect our womenkind."

Was it Providence that intervened for this one girl out of myriads? Was it her own purity that fanned at last the lingering spark of manhood in one breast to a flame that purged? One of the men had observed her closely from the first, yet never pressing a drink or any attentions on her. He had noted her tears, the furtive sob which occasionally shook her frame, had watched her get control of these, marked the look of determination which grew in her childish blue eyes. Nor was the mute appeal lost with which she now and then turned his way, as if to escape from the besotted women, the insolent men. This young fellow, a plumber by trade and bred to respect womanly virtue, aroused to action at last when one of the others, with amorous word and touch, leaned over Agnes, forcing a glass to her lips.

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How a Master Builder Won.

(Continued from page 85.)

anything more than a symbol, valuable solely because other people will exchange manuscript and advertising space for it, can succeed largely.

Again Mr. Curtis had reached a point where the average man is content to sag off. He had found the ideal editor for his magazine, his business was increasingly prosperous, and he had able assistants to relieve him of the detail which had once engrossed him. He was almost fifty, an age at which few men turn Columbus and fare forth on new quests over uncharted seas. But the spirit of adventure was still strong in him. He had discovered and conquered the woman's world. Now he turned his attention to man's.

His plans aroused instant attention. Though most of his fellow-publishers had sat in consultation on the weekly and had officially pronounced it dead, Mr. Curtis decided that his new venture should be a weekly. Though it was an axiom in the publishing world that no popular magazine could succeed largely which did not make its first and strongest appeal to women, Mr. Curtis decided to appeal to men.

His theory was quite simple, and, when you come to look at it in the light of what has happened, it was quite sound. He believed that the day of the weekly, far from being over, was just dawning. He saw a large public devouring the crude supplements of the Sunday papers and taking home great bundles of monthly magazines; logically, there was an audience for the right kind of a magazine that came oftener. There was some experimenting before Mr. Curtis got what he felt was the right kind of a magazine, but, once he had it, the issue was never doubtful to him, even when some of his closest friends could see nothing but failure on the horizon.

When one is young and two or three hundred thousand dollars in debt, one might as well make it a million and fail like a gentleman. But at fifty, to take the solid results of a lifetime's work and to stake them against the best judgment of the publishing world on a new venture—that might well give any man pause. But Mr. Curtis did not even hesitate. A few weeks ago the circulation of *The Saturday Evening Post* crossed the two million mark. That is, perhaps, the only comment on his judgment which is necessary.

Mr. Curtis is still a young man, with courage enough to keep the men about him strong and with hope enough to inspire them to believe that the big days of the company are all ahead. Some men at sixty are beginning to think of retiring, and of rounding out

A Winning Start.

A PERFECTLY DIGESTED BREAKFAST MAKES NERVE FORCE FOR THE DAY.

Everything goes wrong if the breakfast lies in your stomach like a mud pie. What you eat does harm if you can't digest it—it turns to poison.

A bright lady teacher found this to be true, even of an ordinary light breakfast of eggs and toast. She says:

"Two years ago I contracted a very annoying form of indigestion. My stomach was in such condition that a simple breakfast of fruit, toast and egg gave me great distress.

"I was slow to believe that trouble could come from such a simple diet, but finally had to give it up, and found a great change upon a cup of hot Postum and Grape-Nuts with cream, for my morning meal. For more than a year I have held to this course and have not suffered except when injudiciously varying my diet.

"I have been a teacher for several years and find that my easily digested breakfast means a saving of nervous force for the entire day. My gain of ten pounds in weight also causes me to want to testify to the value of Grape-Nuts.

"Grape-Nuts holds first rank at our table."

Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

"There's a reason." Read the little book, "The Road to Wellville," in packages.

Ever read the above letter? A new one appears from time to time. They are genuine, true, and full of human interest.

their declining years with a judicious mixture of golf and religion. But Mr. Curtis is a Maine Yankee, of the restless breed that leave home, and they never give up and never say die. He has taken his golf and religion as he went along. And to insure a continuance of that young feeling he has, within the year, added *The Country Gentlemen* to his string of periodicals and housed them all in the finest and most complete publication building in the world.

A Builder of Empire.

(Continued from page 78.)

engaged in this work, building roads down in South America, when Charles M. Hays called him back to Canada to fill the first vice-presidency and general managership of the Grand Trunk Pacific, four years ago. The new transcontinental was then building west of Winnipeg, and Hays was looking the railroad world over through a microscope for the co-worker who could fill the bill. He didn't leave out South America, but it took some time before he could induce Chamberlin to give up his hold down there.

The new president is what might be called an "under-current" among men. He works silently, swiftly and without a blare of trumpets. Somebody has called big, bluff Colonel Mann, builder of the Canadian Northern, a "Niagara" of personal and physical force, irresistibility and ambition. Edson Chamberlin represents the no less powerful forces of the "Whirlpool." He is quiet and dislikes the stare of the public eye. But he fills a whole room by himself. When you enter it, you feel instantly that you have entered into the presence of a dominant and powerful personality—something that checks you for a moment, and makes you momentarily uncomfortable. But that feeling passes quickly, for above all else Edson J. Chamberlin is what a great many other successful men are not—a gentleman and a scholar.

Mr. Chamberlin, like Achilles of old—has one vulnerable spot. Mention hunting to him, the deep forests, the broad lakes, the sylvan streams—and the business man, the financier, the schemer of empire is gone. Like sunshine appearing from behind a cloud, a look of pleasure and relaxation passes over his face, and inside of two minutes you make up your mind that he is one of the best camp-fire comrades in the world.

There is one story of Chamberlin and a few of his friends that is worth recording. In that particular hunting party there were Chamberlin, Dr. E. L. Dow and J. C. Stewart, of New York, S. M. Megeath, president of the Helena Oil Company, and Colonel A. P. Sherwood, commissioner of Dominion police, at Ottawa. This is a pretty strong bunch. No one has any proof that any individual member of it has ever been "done"—not, at least, until the whole combination was "worked" to the queen's taste up in the New Brunswick woods. Stewart shot a big bull moose, and the whole outfit gathered round the big animal, admiring its splendid head and congratulating the lucky hunter. They had stacked their rifles and were lighting pipes and cigars, and Stewart was seated on the rump of his "kill," when one of the party stuck the toe of his boot into the dead bull's ribs. Quicker than chain lightning something happened. The old bull came to life like a young volcano, and while Stewart was cutting fancy figures in the air, a president, a vice-president, a commissioner of police and a soother of human ills were playing Marathon parts in "Who can get to a tree first." For a moving-picture record of those two minutes any one of the hunters named would give a house and lot. It would partly spoil a good thing to say what became of the clever old bull afterward. Anyway, there is a moral to the incident: Never tickle a "dead one's" ribs—if you want him to stay dead. It may bring him back to life.

Health Rules for Summer.

DRESS lightly and cool as possible.

Avoid physical exercise.

Keep out of the sun.

Drink water.

Avoid alcoholic beverages and tea and coffee in excess.

Eat sparingly of fish, fruits and vegetables, drink milk and buttermilk.

In answering advertisements please mention "Leslie's Weekly."

Men who plan and men who produce

"Bull" Durham is the favorite smoke of men who produce—who "do things"—who get down to action and "make good"—the real, live men of red blood!

GENUINE
"BULL"
DURHAM
SMOKING TOBACCO

Forty "rollings" in each 5c muslin sack

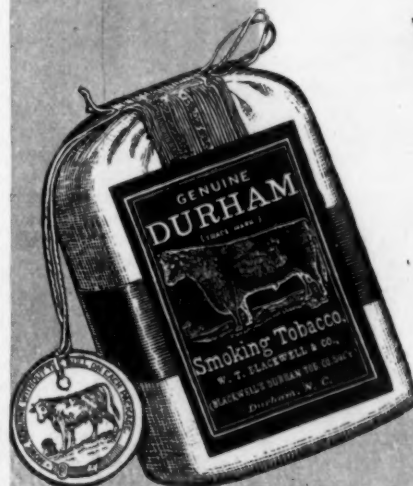
From the spider-man, dangling from a beam-end hundreds of feet in the air, to the architect and the expert engineer who direct the perilous work—whether their smoke is pipe or cigarette—"Bull" Durham—that grand old smoke of three generations—comes first and foremost in tobaccos. More of it is smoked than of all other high-grade tobaccos combined.

Because, whether for cigarette or pipe, "Bull" Durham is a *practical* smoke—as honest as it is sweet and fragrant—as pure as it is mild and mellow and as chock-full of real old fashioned goodness as tobacco can be.

It's a cleaner, sweeter pipeful than any other, and as to "the makings" no fancy high-priced "ready-made" cigarette can equal its solid satisfaction.

A book of "papers" free with each 5c muslin sack

Blackwell's Durham Tobacco Co.



FINANCIAL

A 7% Preferred Stock Possessing Exceptional Merit.

One of our latest offerings is a 7 per cent cumulative preferred stock of a manufacturing corporation that possesses, to an unusual degree, all the elements of a safe and profitable investment. It is preferred as to assets, as well as to dividends. There is no mortgage lien ahead of it, and none can be placed upon the company's properties without the written consent of the holders of two-thirds of the preferred stock outstanding. Additional safeguards of a very strong character are also provided, about which we shall be pleased to give you full information upon request.

The company issuing the stock is engaged in the manufacture of staple articles of apparel. It has an excellent, conservative and up-to-date management and it has had a long and profitable career. Write for full particulars.

Our 40-page monthly circular contains much information regarding high grade investment issues—those yielding substantial returns—and also many general facts of value in solving investment problems. It can be had upon application.

Turner, Tucker & Co.
Boston 24 Milk St. New York 111 Broadway.

Buying 100s

Accumulate your 100 shares or 500 shares through purchases of Odd Lots.

Send for Circular D—"Odd Lots."

John Muir & Co.

Specialists in
Odd Lots

Members New York Stock Exchange,
71 BROADWAY, - NEW YORK

"The Bache Review"

The Weekly Financial Review of J. S. Bache & Co., Bankers, 42 Broadway, New York, quoted weekly by the press throughout the United States, will be sent on application to investors interested.

Advice to individual investors given on request.

"Leslie's Weekly" requests you to mention this paper when writing for above Review.

FRACTIONAL LOTS

We issue a Booklet
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WHEN you are old you will not regret it. We can help you save or we can help you invest—one or both. Buy good, secured \$100 bonds of Railroad, Industrial and Public Utility Companies. **Small Payment Plan.** \$8.00 per month. Write for list L-29.

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Convertible 5s, due 1915
Price to yield about 6%
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STATE MUNICIPAL LEVEE
DRAINAGE & CORPORATION
NETTING 4% TO 6%

HIBERNIA BANK & TRUST CO.
CAPITAL & SURPLUS THREE MILLION DOLLARS
P. O. Box 732 NEW ORLEANS



MORRIS W. TORREY.
Who was recently elected president of the Manhattan Life Insurance Company of New York, to succeed Henry B. Stokes, who declined re-election and who was made chairman of the board. Mr. Torrey was formerly vice-president.



CHARLES W. HOTCHKISS.
Formerly chairman of a surveying gang and afterward a valued employee of the New York Central Railroad, who has risen to be president of the Chicago Utilities Company, at a salary of \$50,000 a year.



CHARLES H. GREEN.
Of New York, who has been appointed chief of the Department of Manufacturers, in charge of the Palace of Manufacturers and Palace of Varied Industries at the Panama-Pacific International Exposition of 1915 in San Francisco.

Jasper's Hints to Money-makers

NOTICE.—Subscribers to LESLIE'S WEEKLY at the home office, 225 Fifth Avenue, New York, at the full cash subscription rates, namely, five dollars per annum, are placed on what is known as "Jasper's Preferred List," entitling them to the early delivery of their papers and to answers in this column to inquiries on financial questions having relevancy to Wall Street, and, in emergencies, to answer by mail or telegraph. Preferred subscribers must remit directly to the office of Leslie-Judge Company, in New York, and not through any subscription agency. No additional charge is made for answering questions, and all communications are treated confidentially. A two-cent postage stamp should always be inclosed, as sometimes a personal reply is necessary. All inquiries should be addressed to "Jasper," Financial Editor, LESLIE'S WEEKLY, 225 Fifth Ave., New York.

IT WAS the day after the national holiday, on the fifth of July, in the early morning. I was going up in an elevator in a large office building in New York. Two young men entered, well dressed, nice looking and apparently well-to-do. One remarked to the other, after the customary morning greeting, "Well, what do you think of Jack Johnson?" There had been a prize fight, it appears, on the Fourth, in which the negro pugilist had vanquished his competitor.

This negro prize fight was the thought uppermost in the minds of these young men. They were not interested in the Glorious Fourth, in the presidential campaign, in the high cost of living or in any of the great problems that perplex and disturb mankind.

Undoubtedly if I had asked them the question, they would have said that they belonged to the great army of discontented and dissatisfied, who have thrust themselves to the front in this country, and who are largely responsible for the unrest, unreason and unbelief which are jeopardizing American prosperity and making us contemptible in the eyes of every other great commercial nation.

In the good old days, when I was a boy, negro prize fights were not discussed in the family circle. There were other things of greater consequence to the welfare of the family and of the people. We believed in the Declaration of Independence and in the sacredness of the American Constitution. In those days, when wages were low, the necessities of life cheap, and everybody contented, the nation was chiefly proud of the fact that it was called "A God-fearing nation." Happy days! Let us get rid of the muckrakers, demagogues, self-seekers and bogus reformers that have tormented us too long.

And we are going to get rid of them. A new note of confidence is being sounded all along the line. The New York Tribune has been printing letters from bankers all over the country regarding the business outlook. Among those recently printed I noticed two—one from a banker in Texas and one from a banker in Kansas—both of which declare against the muckrakers and demagogues and in favor of the prosperity of the people. These States are supposed to be full of unrest, but their bankers say that the people are all right if the politicians will take their hands off the business situation and give prosperity a chance. How true this is! Observe how little interest the people are taking in this political campaign, but what a row all the politicians are making over it!

And now as to Wall Street, what I predicted at the beginning of the year is

happening. We had a stronger market in the spring in view of a hopeful crop outlook, followed by a weaker and declining market coming after the rows at the national conventions and the uncertainty as to the outcome of the presidential election. If I were a presidential candidate, I would forget every other issue except the prosperity of the country—of the business men, workingmen, women and children. Make them all happy, peaceful and contented.

Under existing conditions I do not see how the stock market can move forward to any extent. There are reasons why stocks, which have had a decided advance, and in which profits have been taken by those who bought them a few months ago in the hope of a rise, should be inclined to weakness. It is a good time to keep out of the market and to watch for bargain prices on any sharp reactions.

L., Newport News, Va.: I cannot report on the financial responsibility of individuals and concerns. That is a peculiar line of business belonging to the mercantile agencies.

D., New York: Central Leather 5's around 95 are a fairly good investment but not gilt-edged. They are well secured and if industrial conditions improve ought to sell higher.

V., San Antonio, Texas: I do not regard the American Telegraph stock as in the investment class. It is not a Wall Street security. I know of no quotations.

L., Dayton, O.: The U. S. Copper Co., of New Mexico, is capitalized at \$500,000 and can be regarded only as a speculation as it will require a lot of money for its development.

J., Austin, Pa.: I do not advise you to invest your money in the stock of new life insurance companies. Grossly exaggerated statements as to the earnings of the business have been made.

Z., Chicago: The American Investment Securities Co., if that is the company to which you refer, has paid dividends regularly on its Preferred, but nothing on the Common. It is not a Wall Street security. I cannot give you a quotation.

S., Halifax, N. S.: Sloss-Sheffield Steel ranged last year from 35 to 56 and has advanced this year from 40 to 55. The rise has been accompanied by unofficial rumors of the restoration of dividends. The last one was declared a little less than two years ago.

Alhambra, Warsaw, N. Y.: M. K. & T. Pfd., if assured of its dividends, would show greater strength. It is a good property but is badly handicapped by needlessly harsh legislation. I do not advise purchases at present.

M., Marshfield, Ore.: It is an old trick to get up an imitation of a newspaper to back up some mining plantation or similar enterprise. Printer's ink is cheap, but this trick need fool nobody. Leave the plantation company alone. Put your money in something nearer home.

Dan, N. Y.: At present, Great Northern Pfd. looks more attractive than Northwest Com. or Illinois Central, but there is much uncertainty as to how the completion of the Panama Canal will affect earnings of the transcontinental lines.

A., Buffalo: U. S. Steel Com. around 60 seems always to find plenty of purchasers among careful speculators. The earnings at present hardly justify the continuance of the 5 per cent. dividends, but even at 60 a 4 per cent. dividend would be satisfactory.

W., Derby, Conn.: Any one who is obliged to mortgage his property to protect his stock operations better quit the business. It is risky. The rise in coppers is based on the advance in the price of copper, which seemed too rapid to be natural, and I cautioned my readers against speculation in copper stocks because of this.

(Continued on page 89.)

In answering advertisements please mention "Leslie's Weekly."

FINANCIAL

To Yield 5.30% to 6 1/4% First Mortgage 5% Bonds

We offer closed underlying first mortgage bonds of a company controlling the entire street railway, electric light and power, gas and steam heating systems of the most progressive city of the South whose population has doubled in the last 12 years and is now 175,000.

The net earnings of the constituent companies, after paying all fixed charges and interest, are more than 15 times the interest charges.

The market value of the securities junior to the bonds is 12 times the amount of this issue.

For the convenience of those who desire it, we have arranged a Unique Partial Payment Plan.

Write for Descriptive Circular C.

Ashley & Co.

111 Broadway, N. Y.
Third Nat'l Bank Bldg., 200 Devonshire St.,
Atlanta, Georgia. Boston, Mass.

New York Realty Owners

Assets - - - \$3,500,000
Capital and Surplus 2,500,000

A strong, efficient Corporation engaged in the acquisition of New York Real Estate for the **INCOME FROM PERMANENT OWNERSHIP**—a highly profitable enterprise from which chance and risk are reduced to a minimum. Sixteen years of increasing prosperity under same management, with unbroken interest and dividend record for entire period. It offers:

6% GOLD BONDS

issued on receipt of amount, \$100 each, or can be bought in annual payments. Term 10 years. Interest begins at once.

\$5 in assets against each \$1 of Bonds, provide **UNQUESTIONED SECURITY**. Before placing your funds, large or small, ask us for Circular 18, which shows why this Company is the

Strongest and Most Successful

489 FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK

How to Invest Your Money

Under

Our Semi Investment Plan

Send for Booklet
Free upon request

Leavitt & Grant

Established 1903
Members Consolidated Stock Exchange of N.Y.
55 Broadway New York

American Piano Co.

7% Pref. Stock \$3,858,600.00
Common Stock 3,161,100.00
Surplus 585,296.91

No bonded indebtedness. 17th Consecutive Quarterly Preferred Dividend paid July 1st. Illustrated circular "D," giving full particulars on request.

Bamberger, Loeb & Co.

25 Broad Street New York City

MORTGAGE CERTIFICATES

\$50.00 and multiples. Interest paid semi-annually. Guaranteed by Real Estate First Mortgages deposited with Trustee, also Bonds with State Treasurer. Capital \$100,000. Write for "Making Money" Book.

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FOR RESULTS in investment advertising use LESLIE'S financial columns. You will reach more investors with the same amount of space than from any other financial advertising medium. The particulars are yours for the asking.

Jasper's

B., Paris, Copper Co. 000. Much fully exaggerated. Silver H reported as you can.

Inquirer, read the market letter 43 Wall St. their customer send these are interested in them, you

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Safety, A cipal and s than 4 per bonds that well regard high-grade 6 per cent Trust Co., Box 732.

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New Y

Jasper's Hints to Money-makers.

(Continued from page 88.)

B., Paris, Ky.: 1. The Mineral Hill Cons. Copper Co. of Arizona is capitalized at \$3,000,000. Much stock was sold on statements fearfully exaggerated. It has been idle several years. If you can get your money back, take it. 2. Silver Hill Cons. Copper Co., of Arizona, is reported as idle. Realize on your stock, if you can.

Inquirer, Jacksonville, Fla.: If you would read the conservative and carefully edited market letters of Spencer Trask & Co., bankers, 43 Wall St., New York City, prepared for their customers, they would help you. They send these letters, without charge, to all who are interested in investments. If you write to them, you may mention Jasper.

\$100, Minneapolis: A number of realty bonds are issued in denominations of \$100 and some of them pay 6 per cent. Write to the N. Y. Realty Owners, 489 Fifth Ave., New York, for their "Circular No. 18." A number of other \$100 bonds are offered by public announcement. It might be well to write for their prospectuses.

Safety, Atlanta, Ga.: 1. First-class municipal and state bonds do not yield much better than 4 per cent., but there are corporation bonds that yield considerably better and are well regarded by investors. 2. For a booklet on high-grade Southern bonds, paying from 4 to 6 per cent. write to the Hibernia Bank & Trust Co., New Orleans, addressing P. O. Box 732.

How, Concord, N. H.: The only free booklet on the subject to which you refer that I recall is a 32-page pamphlet published by Leavitt & Grant, members Consolidated Stock Exchange, 55 Broadway, New York City, entitled "How to Invest Your Money Under Our Semi-Investment Plan." They will send a copy to any of my readers who will write them for it and mention Jasper.

Industrial, San Francisco: A good deal of New England money is invested in manufacturing stocks. They return from 5 to 7 per cent. to the investor. Turner, Tucker & Co., 111 Broadway, New York City, publish a 40-page monthly circular giving full particulars of manufacturing preferred stocks that yield large returns and will be glad to send it free to any of my readers on application.

L., Carthage, N. Y.: When you buy 6 per cent. bonds there is a greater risk of speculation than in buying bonds yielding 4½ per cent. With your small investment, it would be better to scatter it among a number of securities. To this end, write to the bond houses that offer to send you their lists of \$100 bonds. Select those that especially please you. I will be glad to answer inquiries regarding them.

Careful, Toledo, Ohio: Public utility bonds yield considerably better than municipal or state bonds. Investors divide their investments between bonds of different qualities. Ashley & Co., 111 Broadway, New York, offer first mortgage 5 per cent. bonds of a company controlling public utilities in a progressive city of the South. These bonds will yield from 5½ to 6¼ per cent. Write to Ashley & Co. for their descriptive "Circular C."

M., Amherst, O.: The Lackawanna Coal & Lumber Co. has \$15,000,000 6 per cent. bonds ahead of its \$12,000,000 stock. It owns a large interest in coal and timber lands and, by stock ownership, controls the Paint Creek Collieries Co., a valuable property. I do not regard the bonds, with the bonus of stock, as strictly in the investment class. They have a speculative element depending upon the future of the coal and lumber business.

Investor, Plymouth, Mass.: There is a great difference in the quality and the returns from bonds of the various classes. I do not advise you to invest in government bonds because they make very small return. Investors could read with great interest an excellent article on "Stable and Unstable Bonds," published in the July Investment Number of *The Investor's Magazine*. Any of my readers can have a copy if they will write to S. W. Straus & Co., mortgage and bond bankers, Straus Bldg., Chicago.

H., Milwaukee.: 1. Among the Wall St. bonds of unquestioned safety from the investment standpoint, I include the New York City 4's and 4½'s selling from 99 to 106, the Santa Fe 4½'s around par, the St. Paul convertible 4½'s around 103, U. S. Steel 5's around 102, and the U. P. first 4's around par. A speculative bond that ought to yield a good profit, if the prosperity of the oil industry continues, is the Texas Co. convertible 6's selling around par and convertible into stock at 150. This, of course, is a speculative security. 2. Japan is a new nation tremendously overburdened with debt and taxation. My preference would be a home security.

D., New York: Have nothing to do with tips so frequently given by Wall Street sharps. Most of the stocks on your list are speculative. I advise you to leave them alone. Some are dividend payers and may possibly advance, but so little is known about their earnings that a man with moderate resources should not dabble in them. Better buy something listed on the Stock Exchange, paying dividends, such as I call attention to from time to time, as I did when I referred to Beet Sugar Common at 55, and Texas Co. at 80. Both have had a smart advance and both pay good dividends. The time to buy, however, was when they sold 20 points lower. Pay no attention to the circulars you receive except from houses of well established exchanges.

NEW YORK, July 18, 1912.

JASPER.

The Public Forum

FOLLY OF THE SHERMAN LAW.

Frank D. Pavey.

IT DOES not require much business experience to know that contracts or combinations in reasonable restraint of reckless competition may promote trade, improve business conditions and increase the profits of capital and wages of labor without injury to any public interest. Every law fixing the number of hours that shall constitute a day's labor is an enactment in restraint of competition. Every law prescribing terms and conditions upon which persons may engage in various occupations is a restraint upon competition. The number of legalized restraints upon competition is so great that an enumeration and description of them would fill a volume. Notwithstanding these facts the confidence of public officials in the inherent virtue of competition as a sure cure for all industrial and commercial evils is undiminished.

THE UNIVERSITY AND PROGRESS.

President Van Hise of the University of Wisconsin.

AS OF OLD, so to-day, the spirit of the university is in irreconcilable conflict with those who hold that the present state of affairs is the best possible, who believe that existing conventions, morals, political and religious faith are fixed. All are fluid. For one nation they are not the same as for another. For each nation they are modified from generation to generation. This will continue so long as the race endures. In the university, one of the chief functions of which is to inquire, ever to adjust, ever to improve, ever to advance knowledge, the flux is greatest, the progress most rapid; and therefore these institutions are the very centers of disturbance.

GIVE CAPITAL A CHANCE.

Daniel Guggenheim.

THE WEALTH and population of Canada are now inconsiderable when compared with those of the United States, but there will soon be a different story to tell if our capitalists and farmers continue to seek that country for investment, enterprise and occupation. Canada offers every opportunity to the capitalist, and instead of antagonizing him, welcomes him with open arms. We know that railroad construction is going on at a tremendous rate in Canada. We do not hear of much new railroad construction here, and the reasons are obvious. The unwise strife, which has been going on for some years, is a deterrent factor of tremendous moment. We have had four years of bitter and unreasoning hostility to capital, and the result is painfully apparent, while the great countries of England, Germany and France have had enormous prosperity. We have greater natural resources than those three countries combined, but we have been driving our capital away and it has been utilized in building up other countries instead of being employed in the development of our own.

RECALLING OUR PRESIDENTS.

President Butler of Columbia University.

TO MAKE it possible to displace public officials before the expiry of the term for which they are chosen is to deprive them of individual responsibility and dignity and to make them mere tools of passing opinion. It is not difficult to see what would have happened had the principle of the recall prevailed throughout American history. We Americans are singularly liable to communicable political diseases, and one wave of emotion after another sweeps over us with amazing celerity. George Washington would have been recalled at the time of the Genet episode; James Madison might have been recalled during the agitation which led to the War of 1812 with England; Abraham Lincoln would almost certainly have been recalled in the dark days of 1862 and 1863; Grover Cleveland would have been recalled by overwhelming vote in the summer of 1893 when he was making his fight for a sound financial policy and system. Yet, when we get far enough away from the public deeds of these strong men, we see that the particular things which at the time most excited the animosity and roused the passions of large numbers of people, were the very things that made them immortal in American history.



The Supremely Satisfactory Summer Smoke

PHILIP MORRIS English Mixture and Cut Plug

Vacation time—when the pipe is the conventional and most convenient smoke—is a good time to try a cool, ever-enjoyable pipeful of "P. M."

Don't let your vacation pass without the real recreation of smoking "P. M."

Philip Morris English Mixture sells for \$2.00 a pound in 25c and 50c and \$1.00 tins.



When the dealer cannot supply, send us remittance for sample box in desired size—do not accept substitute.

PHILIP MORRIS CO., Ltd.
402 West Broadway, Dept. D., New York

Don't Doctor Corns With Steel

Don't pare them. That just removes the top layer. It leaves the main part to grow.

A slip of the blade may mean infection. Sometimes a dangerous infection.

This form of home surgery should be ended forever.

A few years ago a chemist invented the B & B wax—the heart of the Blue-jay plaster.

Now you simply apply this plaster. It is done in a jiffy. The pain instantly stops, and the corn is forgotten.

This wonderful wax gently loosens the corn. In two days the whole corn, root and branch, comes out. No soreness, no discomfort.

Please don't doubt it.

Fifty million corns have been removed in this way. Millions of people know it. Just try it yourself, and never again will you let corns cause you pain.



A in the picture is the soft B & B wax. It loosens the corn.
B protects the corn, stopping the pain at once.
C wraps around the toe. It is narrowed to be comfortable.
D is rubber adhesive to fasten the plaster on.

Blue-jay Corn Plasters

Sold by Druggists—15c and 25c per package

Sample Mailed Free. Also Blue-jay Bunion Plasters (149)

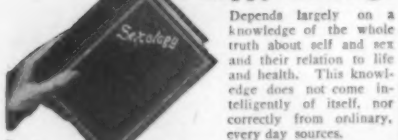
Bauer & Black, Chicago and New York, Makers of B & B Handy Package Absorbent Cotton, etc.

Apollinaris

"THE QUEEN OF TABLE WATERS."

A Delicious and Refreshing Drink.
A Safeguard against Indigestion, Gout and Rheumatism.

A Happy Marriage



SEXOLOGY

(Illustrated)
by William H. Walling, A. M., M. D., imparts in a clear, wholesome way, in one volume:

Knowledge a Young Man Should Have.
Knowledge a Young Husband Should Have.
Knowledge a Father Should Have.
Knowledge a Father Should Impart to His Son.
Medical Knowledge a Husband Should Have.
Knowledge a Young Woman Should Have.
Knowledge a Young Wife Should Have.
Knowledge a Mother Should Have.
Knowledge a Mother Should Impart to Her Daughter.
Medical Knowledge a Wife Should Have.

All in one Volume. Illustrated. \$2. Postpaid.
Write for "Other People's Opinions" and Table of Contents.
PURITAN PUB. CO., 775 Ferry Bldg., PHILA., PA.



"RANGER" BICYCLES
Have superior roller chains, sprockets and pedals; New Departure Coaster-Brakes and Hubs; Puncture Proof Tires; highest grade equipment and many advanced features possessed by no other wheels. Guaranteed 5 yrs. direct to you. Others ask for cheap wheels. Other reliable models from \$15 up. A few good second-hand machines \$3 to \$5. 10 DAYS' FREE TRIAL. We ship express, freight prepaid, anywhere in U. S., without a cent in advance. DO NOT BUY a bicycle or a pair of tires from anyone at any price until you get our big new catalog and special prices and a marvelous new offer. A postal bill goes everything. Write it now. Conster Brake Rear Wheels, lamps, parts, and sundries half usual prices. Rider Agents everywhere are coming money selling our bicycles, tires and sundries. Write today.
MEAD CYCLE CO., Dept. C-174 CHICAGO

TYPEWRITER AGENTS WANTED

Sample at Wholesale
Get in Business for Yourself
Big commissions—monthly payments—trial shipments. Typewriters from \$28.50 up that formerly sold for \$100. Write today for Agency Offer.
Factory—Grand Rapids, Mich.
Michigan Typewriter Exchange.



"What y' Doin' Now, Bill?"

You don't have to ask that question of a trained man, because you know his position is a permanent one—that he is not at the mercy of conditions that affect the untrained man.

You can always be sure of a good position and a good salary if you have the special training that puts and keeps you in demand. The International Correspondence Schools will bring special training to you, no matter where you live, or how little spare time or spare cash you have.

To learn how the I. C. S. can help you, and how you can easily qualify for success in your chosen occupation, mark and mail the attached coupon today. Doing so costs you only the postage. You assume no obligation. Do it NOW.

INTERNATIONAL CORRESPONDENCE SCHOOLS

Box 1009, SCRANTON, PA.
Explain, without further obligation on my part, how I can qualify for the position before which I mark X.

<p>Electrical Engineer Elec. Lighting Supt. Telephone Expert Architect Building Contractor Architectural Draftsman Structural Engineer Concrete Construction Mechan. Engineer Mechanical Draftsman Civil Engineer Nile Superintendent Stationary Engineer Plumbing & Steam Fitting Gas Engines Automobile Engineering</p>	<p>Civil Service Bookkeeping Stenography & Typewriting Window Trimming Show Card Writing Lettering and Sign Painting Advertising Commercial Illustrating Industrial Designing Commercial Law Teacher English Branches Poultry Farming Agriculture Dental Salesman</p>
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Name _____
Present Occupation _____
Street and No. _____
City _____ State _____

The Girl From the Little Southern Farm.

(Continued from page 86.)

"You'll let her alone," the young man said with sternly set jaw. "This is a decent girl, though God knows how she got here. But I can tell it by her ways and her looks, and you can, too. I've got a pure young sister back at home, and I'm going to protect this one for her sake."

Too drunk by this time to make much of a bluff at resisting him, they finally let him lead Agnes away from them, all jeering coarsely as the young couple left. Conducting her to an empty box the young man demanded her story, which she hastily gave, beseeching him then to take her away from the place.

"Quickly, oh, quickly, before they get me again," she begged. "I'll die if they do. Take me to a safe place and help me get work to pay my way home. My folks will thank you forever and I'll pray for you every night of my life."

"Come," he said. "I'll get you out of this if I have to batter down the walls to do it. But we'll try to go without a disturbance—it'll be better for you. You follow me, and even if they stop me, you try to slip through. I'll find you outside and put you in a house where you'll be protected till you can go back to your mother." But they failed to get out that way. At every door they were turned back, and, for her sake, the young man did not at first resist. But when finally one of the manager's minions took Agnes forcibly from the plumber's protection, ordering him to be gone in a hurry, he quietly departed. She did not succumb to despair. That would have hastened her doom. Clinging to a faint hope that the young fellow would get help and return, she went unprotestingly back to one of the boxes as she was bidden, summoned up spirit to answer the badgering, made a show of accepting a proffered glass and lifting it to her lips.

Yes, the young plumber came back—and barely in time! He brought a strapping policeman with him. Another half hour and the wildly weeping girl, whose courage broke utterly when the dire necessity had ended, was safe under the charge of Miss D—within the stout walls of the Rescue Home.

Chance salvage only! Yet let us rejoice that now and then comes such chance and the monstrous wreckers of souls are eluded. To-day they are sending Agnes back to her home.

But what of the other three who were "booked" to arrive at the "Empire" just behind her? What of the three thousand, the three hundred thousand to which the number leaps if you take, through a few fleeting months, the black roster of this and kindred dens throughout our goodly land? Few, few the fortunate ones, out of all, who are snatched as Agnes was from the very mouth of the fiery furnace that ushers to the white slavers' inferno.

A Note From Mr. Kauffman.

EDITOR LESLIE'S—In one of my recent stories on "The Girl That Goes Wrong," I used the name of I. L. Buxton to serve for title for the unsavory man in the case. I have since received from Miss E. Buxton, of Silverton, Ohio, a note telling me that she had a brother by the name of I. L. Buxton and that she is, of course, greatly distressed by my use of his name. In justice to both Miss Buxton and myself, I wish that you would print this letter of mine in order to emphasize the fact that the names used in all my stories, though the stories are founded on fact, are purely fictitious. The man that I have called I. L. Buxton is a real person, but that is not his name. Indeed, I never knew anybody by that name, which is the reason that I chose it for fictional use. I regret very much that I should have stumbled upon the name of a genuine person. The harm is of a sort that, under our law, leaves the damaged person with no recourse against me, and precisely for that reason, if for no other, I want to make it clear to my readers that I did not refer to the I. L. Buxton of real life.

Very truly yours,

REGINALD WRIGHT KAUFFMAN.

Cloughton-Newlands, Eng.,
June 6th, 1912.

In answering advertisements please mention "Leslie's Weekly."

Hostage.

VAGABOND be, if you will, unafraid;
Drowse by the road or roam
Through crowded ways, in sylvan shade,
But leave your heart at home.

Vagabond be 'neath skies so clear,
Watch the white sails o'er the foam,
Mirth your companion, yet far or near,
Remember your heart at home.

Vagabond be until eventfall,
Above you the starlit dome;
Then tread the old path where night birds call,
To find a heart at home.

W. EDSON SMITH.

The Old Fan Says:

(Continued from page 80.)

gether, and without much money to spend he had to do a lot of hard work and show unusual judgment."

"Before you say 'good night,' old man," said George, "I want to ask you what you think of that butting contest at Las Vegas between Johnson and Flynn."

"It turned out to be more of a joke than I anticipated. There isn't a 'white hope' in sight that has any business in a ten acre lot with Johnson, let alone in a prize ring. You noticed that but very few of the boys who hit two years ago on the fiasco at Reno paid any attention to this vaudeville turn. However, it served to separate some people from their hardearned mazuma in exchange for bitter experience, and provided other people with the wherewithal for meal tickets for some time to come. So why mourn, as long as you and I were sensible enough to remain away?"

The Kaiser at the Milliner's.

THE TASK of ruling a great nation like Germany involves multifarious duties, but his share of these does not seem to overtax Emperor William's powers. In addition to the cares of state, he busies himself with many minor matters. For instance, he is reported to have gone to a milliner's and to have presided over the selection of hats for the Empress and princesses—rather effeminate business for the "war lord" of a powerful empire.

Life-insurance Suggestions.

[NOTICE.—This department is intended for the information of readers of LESLIE'S WEEKLY. No charge is made for answers to inquiries regarding life-insurance matters, and communications are treated confidentially. A stamp should always be inclosed, as a personal reply is sometimes deemed advisable. Address Insurance Editor, LESLIE'S WEEKLY, Brunswick Building, 225 Fifth Avenue, Madison Square, New York.]

THE EXCEEDINGLY important part played by life insurance in the economic situation in America is shown by the immense aggregate of disbursements made yearly by the companies to their policy-holders or to the latter's heirs. According to the Insurance Press, the life-insurance organizations of the United States and Canada in 1911 paid out \$592,640,000, of which \$401,140,000 was for death claims, matured endowments and other benefits, and \$192,500,000 for dividends, for surrender values, annuities and claims in foreign countries. Of the grand total, \$21,000,000 was disbursed in Canada, leaving the amount distributed in the United States \$571,640,000. Although a portion of this came from the treasuries of assessment associations still surviving, the far greater part of it was given out by the old-line, level-premium companies. The latter make so impressive a showing that the would-be insurer, if he will study the figures, can have no doubt as to where he should place his policy. It is these great, strong, long-established organizations which give tone and character and reliability to life insurance. They alone can be trusted to fulfill their contracts and to meet their obligations, and he is most unwise who will give his good money to an organization which is weak, which depends for its income on assessments, and which is certain to increase its rates to a prohibitive point when the insured advances in age.

H., Scranton, Pa.: The Meridian Life of Indianapolis has been established five years. Its business is growing and expenses of management are liberal. G. P., Pittsburgh: This \$10 accident and life policy of the Aetna Life of Hartford looks better to me. You can get particulars by stating your age and writing to the Aetna Life, Hartford, Conn.

H., Austin, Pa.: Better follow your own inclinations in the matter and take out a new policy in the strongest company you can find. You can't afford to lie awake nights over such a vitally important matter as the safety of your life insurance.

Hermit

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISING SERVICE

Leslie's
ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY

Over 350,000 Copies the Issue.

PATENTS and PATENT ATTORNEYS

PATENTS THAT PAY. \$427,530 MADE BY clients. 2 Books—"What and How to Invent—Proof of Fortunes in Patents" and 112-page Guide Free! E. E. Vrooman, Patent Attorney, 862 F St., Wash., D. C.

PATENTS. SEND SKETCH OR MODEL FOR Free Advice on Patentability. Book telling truth about Patents, "No Patent, No Pay," sent FREE. John J. Thompson, Pat. Atty., Box U, 1110 F St., Washington, D. C.

INVENTORS OF WIDE EXPERIENCE EMPLOY my method in securing patents. So will you eventually. Why wait? Just send for my free book. Wm. T. Jones, 805 G Street, Washington, D. C.

IDEAS WANTED. MANUFACTURERS ARE writing for patents procured through me. 3 books with list 200 inventions wanted sent free. Personal services. I get patent or no fee. Advice free. R. B. Owen, 14 Owen Bldg., Washington, D. C.

HELP WANTED

BIG MONEY WRITING SONGS. HUNDREDS OF dollars have been made by writers of successful words or music. Past experience unnecessary. Send us your song poems, with or without music, or write for free particulars. Acceptance guaranteed if available. Washington only place to secure copyright. H. Kirkus Dugdale Co., Dept. 218, Washington, D. C.

MEN AND WOMEN WANTED FOR GOVERNMENT positions. \$30.00 month. Thousands of appointments coming. Write for free list of positions open. Franklin Institute, Dept. C142, Rochester, N. Y.

CIVIL SERVICE SCHOOLS

FREE ILLUSTRATED BOOK TELLS ABOUT over 360,000 protected positions in U. S. service. More than 40,000 vacancies every year. There is a big chance here for you, sure and generous pay, lifetime employment. Easy to get. Just ask for booklet A811. No obligation. Earl Hopkins, Wash., D. C.

UNCLE SAM IS A LIBERAL EMPLOYER. Qualify for a Government position. We prepare you by mail for any Civil Service Examination. Write today for free Booklet 38. Capital Civil Service School, Washington, D. C.

INVESTMENTS

MORE THAN TEN PER CENT. ON ANY amount, from \$10 monthly up, can be made on real estate in your National Capital. The wonderful rise in values now going on in this beautiful city is making fortunes for many shrewd investors. Our booklet, "Washington," explains how you can share in our prosperity. Send your address for a free copy. Marden & Co., A256 Marden Bldg., Wash., D. C.

6% NET AND REAL ESTATE SECURITY. PAYMENT principal and interest Guaranteed by oldest, largest Mortgage Guaranty Co. on Pacific Coast. Howard H. Hogan, 530 Market St., San Francisco.

CORRESPONDENCE SCHOOLS

PREPARE FOR A PROFESSION. RESIDENTIAL or Home-Study Correspondence course for entrance to Medical, Pharmacy, Law and Engineering Schools, Self-Help Plans. University Affiliation. Brooks Classical School, Dept. L, 1017 Schiller Bldg., Chicago.

LEARN TO WRITE ADVERTISEMENTS. EARN \$25 to \$100 a week. We can positively show you by mail how to increase your salary. Book mailed free. Page-Davis, 42 Page Bldg., Chicago, Ill.

AUTOMOBILES

MAKE YOUR OLD CAR LIKE NEW—AT EXTREMELY low cost. Everything at 1-4 to 1-3 of original cost. New Bodies, touring, runabout and racing. \$75 to \$200, worth from \$400 to \$600; Magnets, \$22.50, regularly \$75 to \$125; Windshields (brass), \$9.50, were \$40; Electric Horn, \$7.50, formerly \$35; Metal Tool Boxes, \$2.50, were \$10; Road Vulcanizers, \$2.50, regularly \$3.50; New Motors, 15 H.P., \$95, regular price \$250; 20 H.P., \$125, regular \$400; Tires, new first grade casings and guaranteed tubes, at half prices. TIMES SQUARE AUTOMOBILE CO., New York, 1710-1718 B'way; Chicago, 1210-1212 Michigan Ave.; Kansas City, 1820 Grand Ave. Largest dealers in the world in Automobiles and Job Accessories.

AGENTS

300% PROFIT—YOUR OPPORTUNITY. ACT NOW. Buyers everywhere for our U. S. Fire Extinguisher. Lowest cost. Quick sales. Exclusive territory given local agents and State Managers. United Mfg. Co., 1224 Jefferson, Toledo, O.

OLD COINS

OLD COINS—\$7.75 PAID FOR RARE DATE 1853 Quarters, \$20 for a \$1-2. Keep all money dated before 1884, and send 10c at once for new Illustrated Coin Value Book, 4x7. It may mean your fortune. Clark & Co., Coin Dealers, Box 31, LeRoy, N. Y.

BOOKS

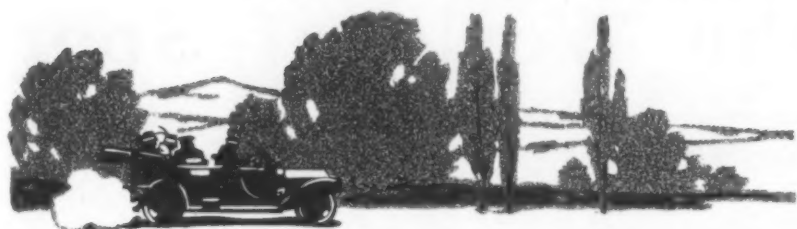
BE AN ARTIST. MAKE MONEY DRAWING comic pictures. Let the world's famous cartoonist, Eugene Zimmerman, spill a few ideas into your head. Get the Zim Book—it's chuck full of valuable suggestions. Price \$1.00, postpaid. Bound in 3-4 Mor. Satisfaction guaranteed. Money back if book returned within 10 days. Address: Zim Book, Room No. 1149, Brunswick Bldg., New York.

ESPECIALLY FOR WOMEN
Classified Advertising Service

WOMAN SUFFRAGE LITERATURE. WOMEN interested in Suffrage should distribute propaganda among their friends. Booklets, addresses, etc., may be obtained from the Suffrage Party, 1 Madison Ave., N. Y. Write for particulars.

ADORN YOUR ROOM WITH JUDGE PRINTS. Charming pictures by Flagg, Hamilton, Christy and other famous artists, suitable for framing. Send 10c. for catalogue and receive a picture free. Judge, 225 Fifth Ave., New York.

THE FINCH SCHOOL—A BOARDING AND DAY school for girls from sixteen to twenty years of age, corresponding to college, which develops individuality, cultivates the human interests and sympathies, and is abreast of modern thought. New fireproof ten-story building equipped with every appliance essential to safety and comfort. Basketball and tennis court. Mrs. Jessica Garretson Finch, A. B., LL.B., Principal, 61 E. 77th St., N. Y.



Motorist's Column

Automobile Bureau

Conducted by H. W. SLAUSON, M. E.

Readers desiring information about motor cars, trucks and delivery wagons, motor boats, accessories, routes or State laws can obtain it by writing to the Automobile Bureau, Leslie's Weekly, 225 Fifth Avenue, New York City. We answer inquiries free of charge.

MOTORCYCLES.

THE motorcycle is more than a "two-wheeled automobile," and many lovers of outdoors are awakening to this fact. Not only purses, but roads as well, that are closed to the automobile are open to the motorcycle. The "average citizen" can run a motorcycle when and where he could not operate an automobile. Those who have no experience with motorcycles may be surprised to learn that one can be bought for less than double the price of a good bicycle twenty years ago, and that even the smallest can obtain speeds at which the automobile of the 1906 or 1907 vintage might well look with envy. The cost of operation of a motorcycle is small, for the tires give long service and the distance that can be traveled on a gallon of gasoline approximates, in many instances, over 200 miles. As they require a track scarcely wider than a foot-path, they can travel through sections of the country well high inaccessible to four-wheeled vehicles.

GASOLINE.

With the gravity system of gasoline feed employed on the majority of motor cars, it sometimes happens that the flow suddenly ceases when the tank is filled and there seems to be no stoppage in the pipe. The trouble is often due to the fact that the filler cap of the gasoline tank fits so tightly that no air is allowed to enter the tank to replace the gasoline drawn out by the carburetor. If the gasoline is drawn out when no air is allowed to take its place, a partial vacuum is formed. We remember from our physics that "Nature abhors a vacuum," and consequently—the gasoline motor being, in some respects, perfectly "natural" in its actions—the gasoline refuses to flow. The obvious remedy for such a condition lies either in loosening the cap so that the air can enter the tank around the threads or in puncturing the cap to form a small vent hole. Even though a vent hole may have been provided, it is quite possible that it will have become clogged. For this reason it is better not to use a rubber or leather washer on the filler cap of the gravity fuel tank. In the case of the pressure fuel feed system, however, the opposite is the case, for here the pressure and supply lines and the tank must be airtight and a well-fitting washer must be used on the filler cap. It is evident that, if the air escapes, the pressure with which the fuel is forced through the supply pipe will be reduced.

Questions of General Interest.

Stopping the Car Quickly.

J. F. H., Ill., writes:

"A friend of mine tells me that he can stop his car more quickly if he does not allow the rear wheels to slide than in the case if he applies the brakes so hard that both are locked. This seems absurd, for it is not true that the harder the brakes are applied, the more quickly will the car be stopped?"

Contrary to the general opinion prevailing among motorists, your friend is right. It is a scientific and mathematical fact that the braking effect is greater if the brakes are applied sufficiently hard to cause the wheels almost to slip than is the case if they are held so tightly that they are prevented from revolving. It is, of course, rather difficult so to adjust the brakes that the proper resistance will always be applied to the wheels; but if you will remember that your car will travel farther with the wheels actually sliding than if slipping is "impending," you may not only avert a serious accident, but will save much unnecessary wear on your tires as well. This rule applies to any road surface—from crushed stone to wet asphalt—and to any type or size of smooth or anti-skid treads. As skidding on wet asphalt is frequently caused by a too sudden application of the brakes, the motorist who follows the above-men-

tioned precaution will find that he possesses much better control of his car.

Use of Chains on Tires.

G. L. M., Penn., asks:

"Is a chain on one rear wheel sufficient to prevent skidding? If so, what is the use of going to the extra expense of equipping both rear wheels with chains?"

A chain on one rear wheel will prevent the car from skidding, but such an equipment is not nearly so efficient as is one that includes both rear wheels. As you are probably aware, the differential allows one wheel to turn faster than the other when the car rounds a turn, and by means of this mechanism one wheel may remain stationary while the other revolves at double its previous speed. With but one rear wheel provided with a chain, the one not so equipped may slip on wet pavement or in a mudhole and will spin around, while the other remains stationary. Naturally the car will not move, the power of the motor being absorbed in revolving the slipping wheel. If both rear wheels are provided with chains this cannot occur, for neither tire can then slip. While chains on the rear wheels only may prevent serious accidents attendant upon a sudden skid, the front tires will be saved if chains are used over these also. Chains on the front wheels will not only prevent the tires from sliding sideways whenever a corner is turned, but they also render steering safer and more certain. The motorist who invests in a set of four chains will find his extra expenditure more than returned in the saving of his tires.

Effect of Oil on Tires.

C. B. H., Md., inquires:

"Many of the roads in the vicinity of my home have been freshly oiled. I have heard that this is injurious to the tires, and would like to know how I may overcome this difficulty."

Oil and grease and all other hydrocarbons, such as gasoline, kerosene, naphtha and the like, have a disintegrating effect on rubber. The oil generally used on roads is a residuum that is obtained after distilling some of the component parts from petroleum, and is therefore an enemy of tires. The disintegrating effect is comparatively slow, however, and if the oil is cleaned from the tires each day, so that none will remain over night, the serviceability of the rubber will not be interfered with.

Car Travel and Engine Speed.

J. A. C., Vt., asks:

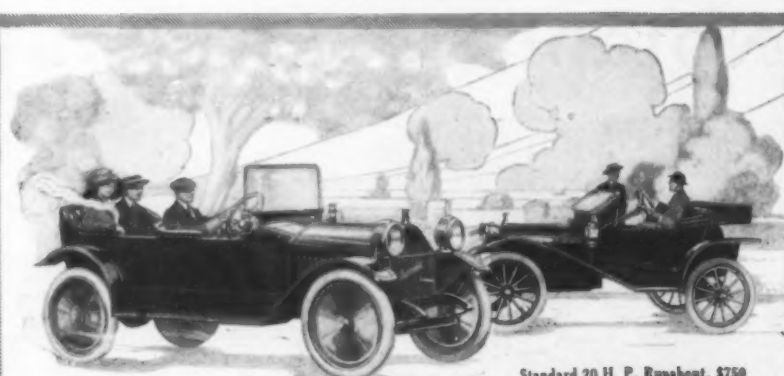
"I have a 30-horsepower car provided with 36-inch wheels. Is there any method of approximating—aside from manufacturer's statement—what speed this car should attain under the best conditions?"

It is fairly safe to assume that your motor will deliver its power most efficiently at about 1,500 revolutions a minute. Your 36-inch wheels will cover about 9½ feet at each revolution. The number of revolutions that these wheels will make at a certain engine speed is dependent upon the gear ratio at the rear axle—for it is to be supposed that your engine drives direct to the bevel gears on the high speed. This gear ratio at the rear axle for a car of this size will probably be about 3½ to 1. That is, the motor will make 3½ revolutions for each complete turn of the driving wheels. Some cars, especially designed for racing purposes, are provided with a gear ratio of 2 to 1 at the rear axle; but I assume your car is one of the ordinary light touring type. Thus if your car travels 9½ feet for every 3½ turns of the motor, you will find, by simple multiplication and division, that it should attain a speed of approximately 45 miles per hour at 1,500 revolutions per minute of the engine. At 1,200 revolutions of the motor, your car would travel at a speed of 36 miles per hour.

GREAT BEAR SPRING WATER.

50c. per case of 6 glass stoppered bottles.

In answering advertisements please mention "Leslie's Weekly."



Standard 20 H. P. Runabout, \$750

Long-Stroke "32" Touring Car, \$900

F. O. B. Detroit, including equipment of windshield, gas lamps and generator, oil lamps, tools and horn. Three speeds forward and reverse; motor control; sliding gears. Four cylinder motor, 31-4-in. bore and 51-2-in. stroke. Bosch magneto, 106-in. wheelbase, 32 x 31-2-in. tires. Color, Standard Hupmobile blue. Roadster, \$900.

F. O. B. Detroit, with same power plant that took the world-touring car around the world—4 cylinders, 20 H. P., sliding gears, Bosch magneto. Equipped with top, windshield, gas lamps, and generator, oil lamps, tools and horn. Roadster, 110-inch wheelbase, \$850.

Hupmobile

\$750—\$900

We believe the Hupmobile to be, in its class, the best car in the world.

And the most modern machinery; the most skilled mechanics; the very best of materials; and engineering ability of the highest calibre are all enlisted in making it so.

Hupp Motor Car Company,

1263 Milwaukee Ave., Detroit, Mich.

Canadian Factory, Windsor, Ontario.



The assembly of crankshaft, flywheel, multiple disc clutch and sliding gears requires a number of operations of utmost skill and nicety of adjustment.

Without these, permanent adjustment is not to be had; and there is lacking the complete harmony necessary to smooth operation and the minimum of friction.

When the assembly of these parts is completed, a compact unit is had.

The whole is enclosed in the continuation of the crank case, is fed with oil by the Hupmobile's unique and highly effective system, protected from dust and dirt, and the true alignment of the parts preserved in spite of twists and shocks.

You will find the same principles of simplicity and sturdiness dominant throughout the Hupmobile chassis—the engine entirely enclosed, the valves protected; clutch, flywheel and transmission compactly arranged; one universal joint instead of two, etc.

These are indisputable evidences of the rich value embodied in the car; they are the distinguishing marks of cars of much higher price than \$900.

Advertising of Advertising Talk—No. 30



The Underlying Instinct

IT DOESN'T matter whether advertising influences you to buy a hat, a town lot or a baby carriage, it is good for you.

As Judge Grosscup says:

"To own something; to be independent; to be a master; to have dominion all one's own; this, this, is a part of the heritage that came to us from our Anglo-Saxon ancestry, as much a part as liberty of religious thought, liberty of press, liberty of public speech; for dominion over what is within the breast, and dominion over what is without, are essentially the same thing. Both go back to the same underlying instinct—the instinct of self-respect, of being somebody."

This it was that brought our fathers across the Atlantic and laid the foundations of this republic in Virginia and Massachusetts. This it was that brought their children across the Alleghenies, and laid the foundations of republican empire in the Mississippi Valley. This it is that is taking our children across the Rocky Mountains and building up the Pacific Coast."

There is scarcely a plan you have for the future, regarding which advertising cannot help you.

Look through the advertising pages of this and other great publications and see if this is not so.

Allan C. Hoffman

Advertising Director Leslie-Judge Co.

Notable Scenes in the World of Sport



A UNIQUE AND EXCITING FOURTH OF JULY CELEBRATION.

The athletic and skilful contestants in the Fifth Annual Roping and Riding Contest at Dewey, Okla., lined up in the arena. This was one of the most successful meets of its kind ever held in the West. It lasted four days and was attended by thirty thousand persons. The events included roping and riding contests, boxing matches and airship flights. Henry Geammer of Kaw, Okla., won high money, \$600, for roping and tying, his time being 28½ seconds. Dr. Fardee of Stillwater won first money, \$600, for riding bucking broncos.

DRUMM STUDIO



THE GREAT MIDSUMMER CARNIVAL AT TACOMA, WASH.

Teddy Tetzlaff winning the 200-mile race on the five-mile speedway during the Montamara Feste. Tetzlaff was making ninety miles an hour when the picture was taken. He was the winner of the recent big auto race at Indianapolis. The festival lasted seven days and was attended by crowds varying from twenty to fifty thousand persons. Besides the above race Tetzlaff also won the 250-mile free-for-all for a \$5,000 prize.

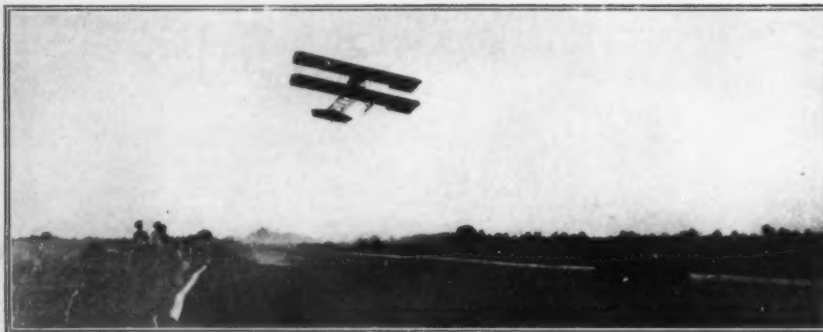
PETER



OUR NATIONAL GAME MAKING ITS WAY ABROAD.

American students in Berlin, Germany, in a baseball match. A curious feature of the game was an armor protected umpire, whose appearance created much comment and amusement. The American boys exhibited great skill, and German onlookers were impressed with the game as a wholesome sport. The captain of the winning team was presented with a cup. The game may become popular in Germany.

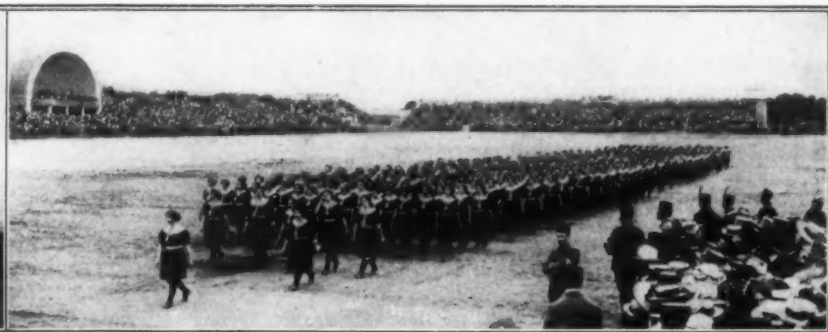
THOMPSON



A REMARKABLE YOUNG AVIATOR.

Harry L. Peyton, aged nineteen, of Waco, Texas, flying in an aeroplane of his own design and construction. The machine has a forty horse-power engine and it has made fifty successful flights. Peyton has wonderful control of his airship.

CURRY



AN ATHLETIC MEET IN BOHEMIA.

Female athletes marching on the field at the Olympic games at Prague, where hundreds of contestants took part in various events. Among these were many young Americans, whose skill won much applause. Greek dancing by the women was an attractive feature.

TRANS-ATLANTIC CO.



A SPORT WHICH DISGRACES CIVILIZED MEN.

Twelve thousand persons witnessing the brutal championship light-weight prize fight at Los Angeles, California, between Wolgast and Rivers on July 4th. The contest lasted for thirteen rounds and Wolgast was declared the winner, although Rivers claimed a foul. A great deal of indignation was expressed by opponents of prize fighting because American Independence Day was desecrated by such a spectacle.

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Branch

In the 10-Year Race for Favor Here's the Tire That Won

In the first ten years of this 20th century came a race for supremacy in pneumatic tires.

All the leading makers were in it.

And all of us knew that the tire which won must excel all others in the test of use.

In the past three years came the verdict, in vivid, unmistakable terms.

In 1909 No-Rim-Cut tires began to be preferred. In 1910 the sale doubled. In 1911 it doubled again. So far this year it has trebled over last.

Now the most popular tire that the world ever knew is the Goodyear No-Rim-Cut tire.

And now an output of nearly 100,000 tires monthly fails to keep pace with the call.

Voices the Verdict of Over 200,000

Over a million and a quarter of these premier tires have now gone into use.

They have been tested out on some 200,000 cars.

So the status today of No-Rim-Cut tires voices the verdict of 200,000 who have tried them out.

A verdict like that is too overwhelming for any tire user to question.

Six Times Larger Than in 1909

In the year 1909—our tenth year of tire making—we sold 105,127 Goodyear tires.

In the past twelve months our output has been 649,147 pneumatic automobile tires.

So the demand for these tires, since 1909, has more than multiplied six times over. It doubles now every few months.

These figures tell, in a vivid way, how users regard No-Rim-Cut tires.

How Goodyear Won

We brought to our factory years ago the best rubber experts we knew. And every year we've added to the corps.

To compare their ideas we built a tire testing machine. There four tires at a time are constantly worn out under all sorts of road conditions.

Every new idea in formula or fabric, material or method, was put to the mileage test. And those which won were adopted.

Thus we compared 240 formulas and fabrics. Thus we compared

every factory method. Thus we compared rival tires with our own.

As the years went by, in this ceaseless selection, Goodyear tires became better and better. At the end of ten years we had come close to finality in wear-resisting tires.

Rim-Cutting Ended

During this time we brought out our patent type of tire.

This type—the No-Rim-Cut type—makes rim-cutting forever impossible.

Statistics show that 23 per cent of all ruined old-type tires are rim-cut. And rim-cut ruin cannot be repaired.

This new-type tire saves that 23 per cent.

We control by patents the only way to make a practical tire of this type. So the multiplying demand

for tires that can't rim-cut has centered on Goodyear No-Rim-Cut tires.

10% Oversize

Then we made these tires 10 per cent over the rated size. That meant 10 per cent more air—10 per cent greater carrying capacity. It saved the blow-outs due to overloading.

This 10 per cent oversize, under average conditions, adds 25 per cent to the tire mileage.

By these two features—No-Rim Cut and oversize—we cut the average tire bills in two.

Profit Reduced to 8½ Per Cent

These new-type tires, made oversize, cost more to build than old-type tires of just rated size. And Goodyear is the costliest quality that goes into tires.

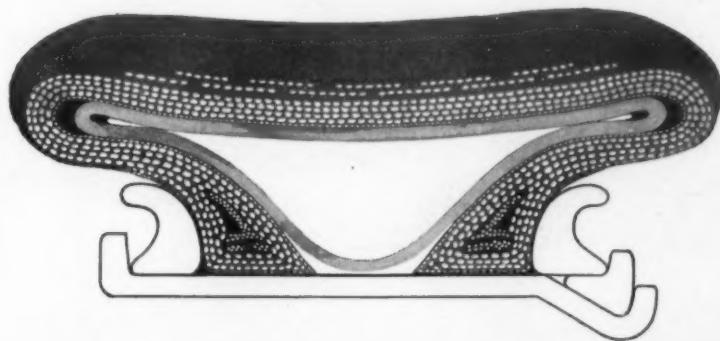
Yet Goodyear prices have kept close to other standard tires.

As a result, our profit last year averaged 8½ per cent.

By giving most we have gotten most. Those are the only reasons why No-Rim-Cut tires now dominate in Tiredom.

And those are the reasons why you will employ them when you once find them out.

Our 1912 Tire Book—based on 13 years of tire making—is filled with facts you should know. Ask us to mail it to you.



No-Rim-Cut tires have no hooks on the base. They don't hook into the rim flange. So your removable flanges are set to curve outward when you adopt this tire. Just move them to the opposite sides.

Through the base of this tire run six flat bands of 126 braided wires. These make the tire base unstretchable, so nothing can force it off the rim. But unlock a flange and the tire slips off like any quick-detachable.

GOODYEAR

AKRON, OHIO

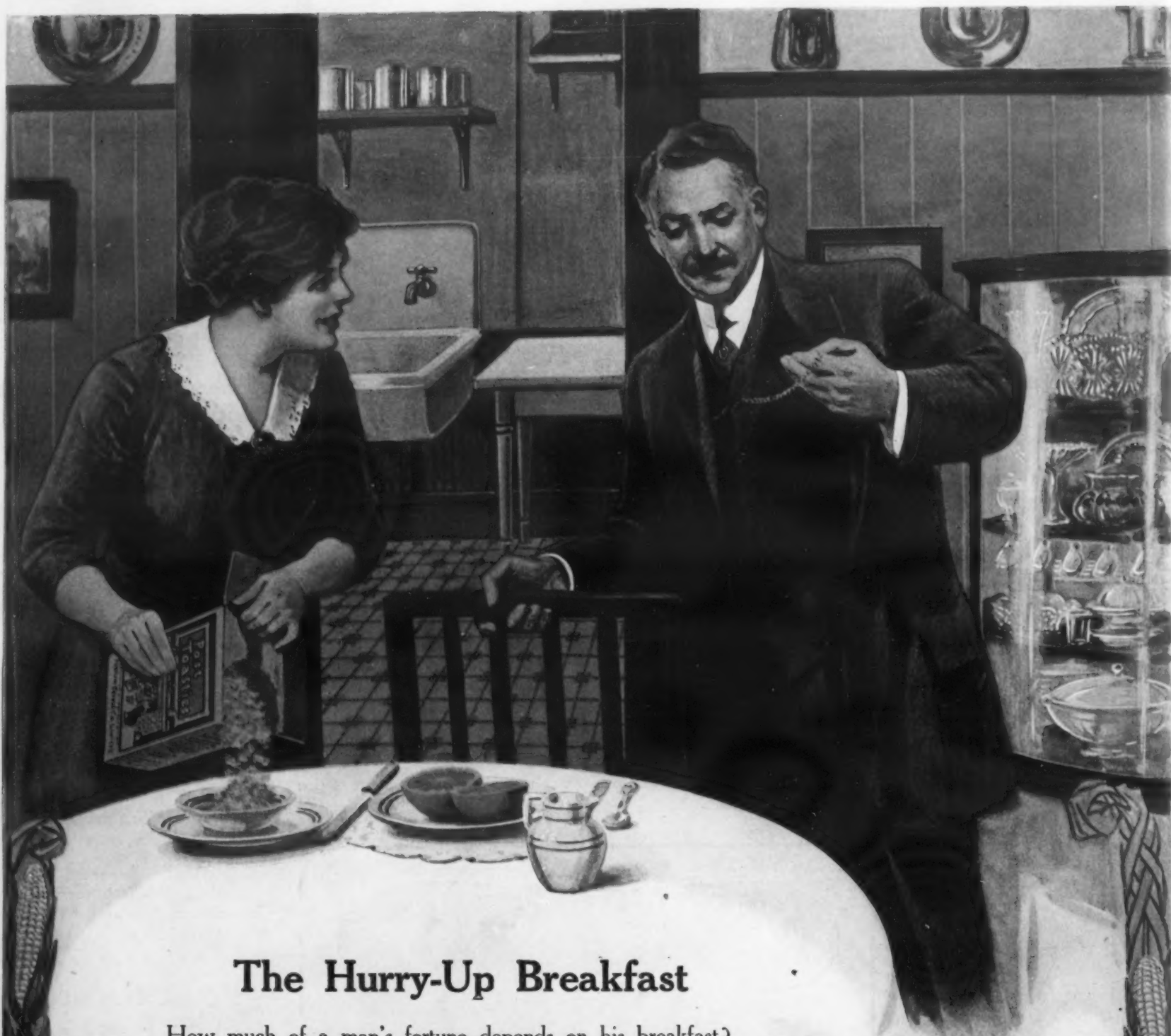
With or Without Non-Skid Treads

No-Rim-Cut Tires—10% Oversize

THE GOODYEAR TIRE & RUBBER COMPANY, AKRON, OHIO

Branches and Agencies in 103 Principal Cities
More Service Stations Than Any Other Tire

We Make All Kinds of Rubber Tires, Tire Accessories and Repair Outfits
Main Canadian Office, Toronto, Ont.—Canadian Factory, Bowmanville, Ont.



The Hurry-Up Breakfast

How much of a man's fortune depends on his breakfast?

A good Breakfast, not too big, goes a long way toward making a man feel good.

When a man feels good he can do his best work.

Now it sometimes (not always) takes time to prepare a good breakfast.

The exception is the breakfast with

Post Toasties

Here's a breakfast that's ever ready to serve instantly—that's delicious—that makes a man (or woman or child) feel good—for it *is* good.

The thin, crispy wafers of toasted corn with some milk or cream and sugar (if you like it) should be responsible for a whole lot of success.

Post Toasties start off a good many thousands right each morning.

"The Memory Lingers"

Postum Cereal Company, Limited,
Battle Creek, Mich., U. S. A.

Canadian Postum Cereal Co., Ltd.,
Windsor, Ontario, Canada